Two flottary per sumum, in advance, or Ture HILLARS II not paid within three months. PAUL SEYMOUR, PUBLISHER.

Navery inconsistent with Justice and Good Policy, Proved by a Speech Delivered in the Con vention, held at Danville, Kentucky; by the Rev. David Rice-1792. (CONTINUED.)

To call our fellow men, who have not refeited, nor voluntarily resigned their liberty, our property, is a gross absurdity, a tradiction to common sense, and an in gnity of human nature. The owners of ach slaves then are the licensed robbers, and not the just proprietors, of what they claim: freeing them is not depriving them of their property, but restoring it to the right owner; it is suffering the unlawful captive to escape. It is not wronging the master, but doing justice to the slave, restoring him to himself. The master, it is true, is wronged; he may suffer, and that greatly, but this is his own fault, and the law that does justice to the oppressed.

You say, a law of emancipation would of eighty or an hundred pounds. Shall we hesitate a moment to determine, who is the greatest sufferer, and who is treated with the greatest injustice? The matter ap we may be assured that this event will soon pears quite glaring, when we consider, that pears quite glaring, when we consider, that neither this man, nor his parents had sinned, be exceedingly rapid, and greatly accelerathat he was born to these sufferings; but the ted by the fertility of our soil. other suffers altogether for his own sin, and that of his predecessors. Such a law would only take away property, that is its dren into dogs, and calves, and colts, as we have to convert theirs into these beasts; property that may transfer our children to strangers, by the same right that we transfer

Human legislatures should remember. that they act in subordination to the great Ruler of the universe; have no right to take the government out of his hand; nor to enact laws contrary to his; that if they should presume to attempt it, they cannot make that right, which he has made wrong: they cannot dissolve the allegiance of his subjects, and transfer it to themselves, and thereby free the people from their obligahous to obey the law of nature. The people should know, that legislatures have not never make that innocent, which the divine law has made criminal; or give them a right to that, which the divine law forbids

But to the above reply it may be further ture, enslaved the Africans; but they enthose, whom they had made prisoners of toes. war, and reduced to slavery.

Whatever may be said of the chief authors science. and promoters of an unjust war, the common soldier, who is under command and obliged to obey, and as is often the case, deprived of the means of information as to the grounds of the war, certainly cannot be thought guilty of a crime so heinous, that for it himself and posterity deserves the dieadful punishment of perpetual servitude. It is a cruelty that the present practice of all civilized nations bears testimony against. Allow then the matter objected to be true, and it will not justify our practice of enslaving the Africans. But the matter contained in the objection is only true in part. The history of the slave trade is too tragical to be read without a bleeding heart

and weeping eyes. A few of these unhappy Africans, and comparatively very few, are criminals, whose servitude is inflicted as a punishment of their crimes. The main body are common privileges of men. They are and purchase the spoil. In this case, who is the most criminal, the civilized European, or the untutored African? The European This is not the work of imagination; it has southern States; and we have not one paper in Southern States; and we have not one paper in the great encouragers of these wars; as they The worst that can be made of this ob-

In confirmation of this account might proach; as it drew near, it would decrease; and some who have spent much time in this negations traffic. But such as are accustomed to listen to the melancholy tales of these unhappy Africans, cannot want sufficient evidence. Those who have seen multitudes of poor innocent children driven to market, and sold like beasts, have it demonstrated before their eyes.

We want a paper whose polar star shall be the wind and encircle with the star shall be the wind and encircle with and that described to my doctrine, and only be averted by juelousy watching our rights only be averted by juelousy watching

be far, very far, from being an evil. It would be a most desirable event; it would be keeping out a great and intolerable nuisance, the bane of every country where it is admitted, the cause of ignorance and

vice, and of national poverty and weakness. On the other hand, if I mistake not, t would invite five useful citizens into our State, where it would keep out one slaveholder; and who would not rejoice in the happy exchange? Turn your eyes to the Eastward; behold numerous shoals of slave, moving toward us, in thick succession. Look to the Westward; ser a large, vucant, fertile country, lying neur, easy of access, an asylum for the miserable, a land of liberty. A man who has no slaves cannot live easy and contented in the midst of those who possess them in numbers. He is treated with neglect, and often with confault of the enslaving law; and not of the tempt; he is not a companion for his free neighbor, but only for their more reputable slaves: his children are looked upon and be unjust, because it would deprive men of treated by theirs as underlings. These their property but is there no injustice on things are not easy to bear; they render his their property. But is the do disputed to just mind measy, and his situation unpleasant. tice, but slave-holders? Let us consider When he sees an open way to remove from the injustice on both sides; and weigh them this situation, and finds it may be done conin even balance. On the other hand, we sistently with his interest, he will not long see a man deprived of his property, of all abide in it. When he removes, his place capacity to possess property, of his own free is filled up with slaves. Thus the country agency, of the means of instruction, of his will spew out its white inhabitants; and be wife, of his children, of almost everything peopled with slave-holders, their slaves, and dear to him . on the other, a man deprived a few, in the highest post of a poor free man, I mean that of an overseer. When we attentively view and consider our situation, with relation to the East and the West,

That this, on supposition that slavery should cominue, would soon be the state of own property, and not ours: property that population in this country, is not only possihas the same right to possess us, as its property, as we have to possess it; property but morally certain. But is this a desirable property, as we have to possess it; property ble situation? Would it be safe, and comble, but very probable; not only probable, fortable? Would it be so, even to masters themselves? I presime not especially when I consider, that their neighbors, bevond the Ohia, could not, consistent with their principles, assist them, in case of a domestic insurrection. Suppose our inhabitants should be fewer; they would be useful citizeus, who could repose a mutual confidence in each other. To increase the inhabitants of this State by multiplying an enemy within our own bowels, an enemy, with whom we are in a state of perpetual war, and can never make peace, is very far from being an object of desire; especially if we consider, that a belief of the iniquity of this servitude is fast gaining ground. Should this sentiment obtain the this power, and that a thousand laws can general belief, what might be the event What would be the situation of a certain description of men? What the condition of this country !

Another frightful objection to my doctrine is, That, should we set our slaves free, it objected, that neither we, nor the legisla- would lay a foundation for intermarriages and an unnatural mixture of blood, and slaved one another, and we only purchased our posterity at length would all be Mulat-

This effect, I grant, it would produce. Making prisoners of war slaves, though also gram, that this appears very unnatural practiced by the Romans and other and to persons laboring under our prejudices of rient nations, and though still practiced education. I acknowledge my own pride by some barbarous tribes, can by no means remonstrates against it; but it does not inbe justified: it is unreasonable and cruel. finence my judgement, nor affect my con- have, with singular unanimity, urged a re-

To plead this, as a reason for the continuation of slavery, is to plead the feat that we should disgrace ourselves, as a reason why we should do injustice to others; to plead that we may continue in guilt, for fear the features and complexion of our Representatives in Congress. posterity should be spoiled. We should recollect, that it is too late to prevent this great imaginary evil; the matter is already non-slaveholding State, manifests a foregone gone beyond recovery; for it may be proved, with mathematical certainty, that, if things habitants of America will inevitably be beyond its present boundaries. Mulattoes.

How often have men children by their own slaves, by their fathers' slaves, or the slaves of their neighbors? How fast is the number of Mulattoes increasing in every part of the land? Visit the little towns out official station, effected so much? The and villages to the Eastward; visit the answer is obvious. They have adhered to innocent, unsuspecting creatures, free, liv. seats of gentlemen, who abound in principle. They have made it paramount ing in peace, doing nothing to forfeit the slaves; and see how they swarm on every to party organization and temporary policy, hand? All the children of Mulattnes will stolen, or violently borne away by armed be Mulatoes, and the whites are daily ad- er between the two great parties. They force, from their country, their parents, ding to the number; which will continually have on this account been courted alternateand all their tender connections; treated with increase the proportion of Mulattoes. ly, and altogether, by Whig and Domocoat, Thus this evil is coming upon us in a way until it has come about that no politician, tion, and a cruelty shocking to all the tender much more disgraceful, and unnatural, than on either side is considered as "available," feelings of humanity; and they and their intermarriages. Fathers will have their who cannot enlist in his behalf this necesposterity forced into a state of servitude own children for slaves, and leave them as sary vote; and they are actually at this moand wretchedness forever. It is true, they an inheritance to their children. Men will ment controlling the destinies of this great are commonly taken prisoners by Africans; possess their brothers and sisters as their Confederacy! Shall we not profit by their but it is the encouragement given by the property, leave them to their heirs, or sell example?

Europe and that tempts the Africans to carry them to strangers. Youth will have their The Abolitionists have throughout the them with the means, and hold out to them a reward for their plunder. If the Africans are thieves, the Europeans stand ready to receive the stolen goods; if the former are An hard-hearted master will not know, the city of Washington. robbers, the latter furnish item with arms. whether he has a blood relation, a brother and purchase the spoil. In this case, who or a sister, an uncle or an aunt, or a stran-

better claim than is vested in him; and ter as really circumstanced. The evil is that is one founded only in violence or inevitable; but as it is a prejudice of education, it would be an avil only in its ap-

sidered as taking an unwarrantable liberty in addressing to yourself, and some others, in whose discretion we rely, the following communication. We make an appeal to yon, irrespective of party politics, as one having a common interest with ourselves,

upon a matter, as we conceive, of memon-tous concern to every Southern man.

You cannot but have observed the tapid progress of the Anti-Slavery spirit, for some time past, and the alarming influence it has exercised on the politics of the country, as exhibited at Washington, and the content of the country, as exhibited at Washington, and the content of the country, as exhibited at Washington, and the country, as exhibited at Washington, and throughout the non-slaveholding States of the Union. The inundation of Congress with petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, though the act of petitioning for such a purpose assumes an inferi-ority in the slaveholding States, and the language of the petitions is replete with vitu- John S. Ashe. peration and insult, has been persevered in H. W. Peronneau. nntil it has almost ceased to arrest attention. Daniel Heyward. The application, in the United States, of W. W. Hartles. the principle of the English case of Som. W. F. De Saussure. mercett, decided by Lord Mansfield, by which it is declared that the relation of master and slave ceases as soon as the parties pass the jurisdiction of the local laws which anthorize slavery—a principle which isolates and disgraces the slaveholder—has been more than half acquiesced in. We have seen State after State legislating with a view to avoid the act of Congress in regard to fugitive slaves, and prevent its interference with the above principle, until we are so familiarized with such legislation, that the public are scarce aware that the Pennsylvania Legislature has recently mullifled this act of Congress, and affixed a heavy punishment to the attempt to enforce it within the limits of the State.

The missions of Hoar and his compeer to South Carolina and Louisiana, by which District Court, were both active in the Sab-Massachusetts undertook, on the very soil buth School cause. At the age of seventy, of these States, by agents resident in Charles. the Chief Justice regarded it as a high homann and New Orleans, to obstruct the exe- or to walk through the city of Richmond at cution of the local laws in regard to the the head of a Sabbath School procession. introduction of free colored persons, though and is now almost forgotten.

part of the enemies of our institutions,

The introduction, at the close of the session of Congress before the last, of the Wilproval of the principle it contained, and placed their opposition, distinctly, on the and power. - English Paper. ground that, though right in itself, the "time and occasion" rendered its adoption inexpedient. The Legislatures of eleven States newal of these efforts. Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Ohio, Michigan, and more recently Maine, have all through their Legislatures, spoken still more explicitly than by their

The tone of the press, Whig and Democonclusion, that the Abolitionists are to be conceded to, at least so far as to forbid the

While clouds thus gather, what preparation do we make for the impending storm Are our people even aware of its approach How have the Abolitionists, so inconsiderable in numbers, and themselves withand they have thus held the balance of pow-

We have, in the South, papers of both par-ties worthy of all confidence, but these are but little read elsewhere; and there is no one

lishing at Washington, a paper which shall represent Southern views on the subject of SLAVERY Southern views of Southern rights and Interests, growing out of and connected with its in-

It will be further objected, that in our situation, the abolition of slavery would be bad policy; because it would discourage emigrants from the Eastward, prevent the population of this country, and consequently its opulence and strength.

I doubt not but it would prevent a number of slaveholders from coming into this country, with their slaves; but this would country, with their slaves; but this would country the structure of slaveholders from coming into this country, with their slaves; but this would country the structure of slaveholders from coming into this country, with their slaves; but this would country the structure of slaveholders from coming into this country, with their slaves; but this would country the structure of slaveholders from coming into this country, with their slaves; but this would country the slaves of profit or place.

Sir: We trust that we shall not be conwhat amount in money you are willing, your-

with us, as soon as practicable; and inform us what amount in money you are willing, yourself, to contribute to effect this object, and how much you think can be raised in your immediate neighborhood.

Enclosed you will find a subscription list, with a heading, setting forth the principles on which it is proposed to establish the paper. If you approve of it, please obtain such signatures as you can, and return the list, by mail to this

Respectfully your obedient servauts,
Daniel E. Huger. Robert W. B.
Mathaniel Hoyward. John S. Preste Robert W. Barnwell. John S. Preston. Wade Hampton. R. F. W. Aliston. Andrew Turnbull. Was Buit Pringle. John L. Manning. Jucob Bond l'on. John P. Richardson M. C. Mordecai. Soshus J. Ward. William F. Davie. W. B. Seabrook. . Harleston Read. George W. Dargan. W. H. Trapier. John R. Mathewes. P. W. Fraser. William Pope. Alex. Robertson. N. R. Middleton. James II. Adams. Villiam A. Carson Henry Gourdin. James Gadeden. George A. Trenholm. James Rose

John Rutledge. The late President Harrison taught, for number of years, in an humble Sabbath School on the banks of the Ohio. The Sabbath before he left honte for Washington, to assume the fluties of Chief Magis trate of the nation, he met his Bible clas as usual. And his last counsel on the subject to his gardener, it may be hoped, will never be forgotten by the nation: when advised to keep a dog to protect his fruit, he replied-"Rather set your Sunday School Teacher to take care of the boys."

The late Chief Justice Marshall and th late Judge Washington of the United States

The present Chancellor of the University met promptly by the States, respectively, to ty of New York city, (Mr. Frelinghuysen) whom particularly the insult was offered was a Sabbath School teacher, while he excited in the South but a passing interest, held the office of Attorney General of New Jersey, and afterwards while a Senator in Apathy on our part has been followed by Congress; and he may still be seen cheerincreased and still increasing activity on the fully associating with the humblest teachers.

WOMAN'S TEMPER. - No trait of char acter is more valuable in a female than the possession of a sweet temper. Home can mot Proviso, and its passage then in the never be made happy without it. It is like House of Representatives, by a vote of Sa the flowers that spring up in our pathway. to Stl; the provision, at the last session, reviving and cheering us. Let a man g against slavery, in the bill organizing a gov- home at night, wearied and worm by the ernment for Oregon; and the repudiation of toils of the day, and how soothing is a word the principles of the Missouri compromise, dictated by a good disposition. It is sunevinced by the rejection of Mr. Burt's shine falling upon his heart. He is happy amendment; the renewal of the Wilmot and the cares of life are forgotten. proposition by Mr. Preston King, the vote sweet temper has a soothing influence over on this, and the adoption finally of the Pro- the minds of a whole family. Where it is viso, as shaped by Mr. Hannibal Hamlin, of found in the wife and mother, you observe Maine, in the House of Representatives, by kindness and love predominating over the a large majority, are facts, which leave no natural feeling of a heart. Smiles, kind shadow of doubt as to the utter disregard of words and looks, characterize the children. Southern rights in that body. The defeat and peace and love have their dwelling of the obnoxions measure in the Senate, there. Study, then, to acquire and retain a gives us no security in the future. Senators, sweet temper. It is more valuable than in their places, openly proclaimed their ap- gold; it captivates more than beauty; and to the close of life it retains all its freshness

WHAT PLEASURE IT IS TO PAY ONE'S DEBTS.—I remember to have heard Sir. T Lyttleton make the same observation. seems to flow from a combination of circumstances, each of which is productive of that uneasiness which a true spirit feels from ing to an honest mind; it opens a prospect cliffe. cratic, Agrarian and Religious, in every of being readily supplied with what we want on future occasions; it leaves a consciousness of our own virtue; and it is a measure we know to be right, both in point go on in the present channel, the future in- extension of slavery in the United States of justice and of sound economy. Finally, it is the main support of simple reputation .- Shenstone.

> INCONSISTENCIES IN OPINIONS .- Among the perplexing problems which the intricacies of the human mind present to our reflection, few are so difficult of solution as the opinions of the most competent reasoners, and in the condect of the most upright in direct contravention of their known opinions-that is a condition and a consequence of human natty-but cuticaly unconof the want of conformity between their practice and their principles. We find men of the most logical understandings holding and avowing, at the same moment and with equal sincerity, doctrines which no logic can reconcile—yet wholly unaware of the ing brook; it had a string round its neck, incongruity. We find others pursoing a which was attached to his arm. At his left course of conduct obviously incompatible with their notions of integrity and honourvet we know them to be incapable of intentional violations of either. It is difficult to say how these inconsistencies are to be deavoring to tame; his whole appearance was explained or reconciled; but the knowledge of their existence in the most excellent and little conversation, such as those who meet able men (and in all likelihood, therefore, in ourselves also) should teach us a large indulgence for the most startling incongrui-

They furnish the sinews, add the strength, and receive the gain. They because the purchase these slaves of those, who have no just protence to claim them as theirs. The African can give the Europeon merchant can give us no better claim than he himself has:

They furnish the sinews, add the strength, and extremely criminal. This objects the purchase these slaves of those, who have no just protence to claim them as theirs. The African can give the sum, who can divest himself of his projudices and his pride, and extremely on the matter of the least the purchase there are no purchase the series of the to avoid or break through all self-sophistry has been bestowed on few or none; and we believe it would be impossible to point to a single individual, with the clearest intellect

Ah! the past is the true songes of confidence.

Of the mind, and you will execute precisely coave the series and execute the regions on which the rays of revel second events are confidence. The and friend, formatter would be injustice to her character. The

The celebrated Wesley has given hi views of such injustice among christians, in

Want of Charley.

the following characteristic manner: "Are you persuaded you see more clearly than 1? It is not unlikely that you may. Then, treat me as you would desire to be yourself upon a change of circumstances. Point me out a better way than I have vet known. Show me it so by plain proof of scripture. And if I linger in the path I have been accustomed to tread, and am therefore unwilling to leave it, labor with me a little, take me by the hand, and lead me as I am able to bear. But be not displeased if I entreat you not to bent me down, in order to quicken my pace. I can go but feebly and slowly at best; then, I

angry, so shall I be too; and then there will be small hopes of finding the truth. If once anger arise, this smoke will so dim the eyes of my soul, that I shall be able to see nothing clearly. If we could discern truth-would it not be loss rather than gain? For, how far is love, even with many wrong opinions, to be preferred before truth itself

without love. But perhaps we cannot find, in the whole circle of orthodox writers, a more faithful instructor on this subject than Dr. Watts. "The juiquity of uncharitableness," says this truly Christian divine, thas more springs, than there are streams or branches elonging to the great river of Egypt, and it is more fruitful of serpents and monsters too." Many of these springs he has traced

out, and exposed them to open view .--Sometimes, this iniquity, he observes, proceeds "from a malicions constitution of na- nations. ture, an acrimonicus or choleric temper of blood." To suppress the angry motions of such a temper, "is a work of toil and diffinon every notion and n from his own. He takes the freedom to choose a religion for himself, but he allows no man besides the same liberry. He is Herald of the Prairies.

WISE PRAYERS .- Gire me wither porerty nor riches. We have here the prayer d a sage, who asks mediocrity of condition and the philosophy of all nations has acquiesced in the instness of this sentiment. All enlightened men must be aware of the on the other hand, at poverty and want, they have given the largest share of happiness to the middle rank of society. this, after all, is but philosophy; for the poor man, undisturbed by the pride of knowl. edge, sings in his cottage as the thrush in the copse. The middle ranks are not contented with their lot, but are daily passing towards wealth and dignity; while the great revolt at the idea of lumniliation. Be that as it may, Agur's prayer is so popular that we have, in the English tongue, more than a hundred printed sermons on this text, which sufficiently unfold a clergyman's the election of a Bishop of the diocese. wish. Agur, however rectified his wish by piety and submission; Feed me with food convenient for me. It is the glory and perfection of Christianity to resemble Christ. who said in the hour of anguish. "Father. not as I will, but as thou wilt." St. Paul also said. "I have learned, in whatever pleasure. In the first place, it removes state I am, therewith to be content. I know how to be abased, and how to abound; to be dependence and obligation. It affords full, and to be hungry," Happy is that pleasure to the creditor, and therefore grati- man who alike fears the wanton insolence fies our social affection. It promotes that we see in the rich, and the continual murfuture confidence which is so very interest- muring among the ungrateful poor .- Suc-

BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT .- The late eminent judge, Sir Allan Park, once said at a public meeting in London: "We live in the midst of blessings till we are atterly insensible to their greamess, and of the source from whence they flow. We speak of our feeling that looks to the future elevates human civilization, our arts, our freedom, our laws, and forget entirely how large a share is due to Christianity. Blot Christianity out of the pages of man's history, and what would his laws have been-what his civilization? the strange inconsistencies, the palpable Christinnity is mixed up with our very being contradictions, so frequently observable in and our daily life; there is not a familiar object around us which does not wear a different aspect, because the light of Christian men. We find individuals not only acting love is on it. Not a law which does not owe its truth and gentleness to Christianity -not a custom which cannot be traced, in all its hely hould blil parter to the Goopel."

THE GOATHERD AND HIS FAITH .- Upon the shoulder of the goatherd was a beast. which he told me was a lontra, or otter, which he had lately enight in the neighbored the heads of two or three singular lookthe sullen cub of a wolf, which he was ento the last degree savage and wild. After a Spain ..

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

RECENT FROM CHINA .- Rev. E. W. Lyle, of the Protestant Episcopal mission, (says the Messenger) "accompanted Dr. Lockh art (medical missionary from the London Society) in one of the frequent excursions which he and Dr. Medhurst are accustomed to make for distributing tracts and books through the surrounding country." They proceeded by boat about tweuty-five miles, when a waik of five niles brought them to Chingpoo. Here, Mr. Lyle says, "we distributed great numbers of tracts; finding it difficult to pass through the streets with sufficient rapidity to prevent being borne down by the crowd that followed us. Our books were received with great civility, nay, with an appearance of courtesy which afforded paid to the cultivation of good manners.'

a striking illustration of the general attention "In connection with the subject of Tract dis-tribution," he adds, "I may here mention what should not be able to go at all. May I not request of you further, not to give me hard names, in order to bring me in the right way. Suppose I were ever so much in the wrong, I doubt this would not set me right. Rather it would make me run so much farther from you, and so get more and more out of the way. Nay, perhaps, if you are angry, so shall I be too; and then there builda Church and hold regular public services.

RELIGIOUS TRACTS.-The Loudon Tract Society, in its forty-eighth year, recently closed, ssued 238 new publications, and circulated 18,224,836 copies. The total circulation, at home and abroad, in forty eight years, amounts to nearly 442,000,000 copies.

The receipts of the year were £59,416 3e 9d. nr about \$285,000, of which £6,080 13s 9d, or \$29,184 were donations. The gratuitous issues and grants in money amounted to \$35,000.

The Scottish Tract Society, at Edinburgh, in its 15th year, circulated 1,969,349 Tracts, (monthly visitors,) and 42,429 copies of their Magazine. Total circulation in 15 years 20,-19,796 coples.

Peneruality.-Not one of all the churches 122 In number) connected with the Free Church of Scotland, has failed to send up their contributions to the Boards of Missions and Education during the last year. The sum recrived for these objects amounts to \$350,1881-a noble example this for other Christiau denomi-

PRIESTS IN THE GREEK CHIRCH.-The Rev. Dr. Baird, in his lecture in Springfield, on Thursday evening of last week, mentioned a culty, perpetual watchfulness and unceasing prayer. Sometimes it springs from self-love, and pride, and a vain conceit of our office of the husband ceases until he is married. own opinions." Hence a man, "who is almost always in the wrong," will be prompt "in pronouncing error and heresy" Armenian Church, he says, this rule is extendfather of one child

compiled for the New York Observer, the Aust by Mr. Reily, but met by discouragement on trian Leopold Society at Vienna have, in the the part of the Government of the United States. sure he has reason to dissent from others, but last lifteen years and a half, expended theo hun- In 1842, Mr. Reily resigned, and Mr. Van Zandt no man has reason to dissent from him. - dred and ninety thousand dollars towards propa- was sent on in his stead, when the proposition gating the Roman Catholic faith in Canada and for annexation was renewed. The renewal of

FATHER MATTHEW .- The Cork Evanginer save, although Father Matthew was first on the list, sent on by the clergy for the appointment of Bishop, yet letters have reached Cark from Rome, in which it is stated that "the Very Rev. William Delaney, i'. i', of Bandon, who atood second on the list, has been appointed Bishop of greatness, and the temptations attendant on Cork, by the Court of Rome; and that the conwealth, luxury and honor. And shrinking, secrating bulls will be received in a few days

TEMPERANCE IN IRELAND.-Although famin rages with all its harrors in this distracted counry, (says the Wilness,) the temperance cause has been rapid and most auspicious. The English papers frequently report monster meetings which are held in different parts of Ireland. orrespondent of the London Journal, writing from Dublin, mentions the successful labors of the champions of the cause in that city. very large and enthusiastic meeting held on the other demands which were, that in the event of 30th of May, on Harold's Cross Freen, it was computed that 540 persons took the pledge.

Bisnor in Maise .- The recent State tonvention of the Episcopal Church, in Maine, voted to hold a special Convention in October, for

BREAD VERSUS BULLETS .- The Americans hav Brean versus Bullets.—The Americans having nobly supplied food for the Irish, we shall through her Commissioners, or the matter was look at their flag with increased respect. Their through her Commissioners, or the matter was look at their flag with increased respect. Their through her Commissioners, or the matter was look at their flag with increased respect. Their through her commissioners, or the matter was look at their flag with increased respect. and their stars of sugared buns. Glad we are to far the security of lind that the American subscriptions have been to the President. so nobly acknowledged in the ilonse of Comkeep bullets out of fashion. The Indian Meal and requested to act jointly or severally, in pro-Book is, to our mind, a much more delightful ducing peace between Texas and Mexico. Texvolume than any History of the American War: as found these powers all equally well disposed and the directions therein written for the comnosition of Hominy-cakes and Slap-jacks, far thing in her behalf. On the part of Texas, this have had their day, let us henceforth try buns; let her, for all time to come, batter our feyingpans. To paraphrase the piemau, "Brown in others what is wrong in itself; or, in truth, Jouny-cakes is in-Congreve-rockets is onl."

THE FUTURE.—The living console themselve yet this self-deceit is not all in vain. Every unture; for life is never so slow or so little as when it concentrates itself on the present. 'The miserable wants, the small desires, and the petty pleasures of daily existence have nothing in common with those mighty dreams which, looking forward for action and action's reward, redeem the earth over which they walk with steps like those of an angel, beneath which, spring up glorious and immortal flowers. The linagina tion is man's noblest and most spiritual faculty and that ever dwells on the time to come.

The love which was restrained for the living

TEMPER.-We are eloquent about oppre on a large scale, we depend the sycamory of government, which, after all, extends but to few, and yet how little pity is bestowed upon those who suffer from that worst of tyranny in daily practice, lu dally life. What grievances most family histories disclose!-how much kindly feeling wasted, by the arbitrary eruelties of temper? I say cruelties; fur whal torture of rack or wheel can equal that of words! side was a bag, from the top of which peer- Take the annals of the majority of hearths for a twelve-month, and we should be amazed at her veriest tribulation ing animals, and at his right was squatted the quantity of wretchedness that would be writ in them, if writ truly.

HENTSVILLE, Texas, July 18, 1847. My Dear Sir :- Within a few days I have en a letter in the Weekly Union of the 12th nlt., over the signature of Ex-President Tyler demanding, as I conceive, some notice from me, I would not trouble you with this communicalgence for the most startling incongruiand habital charity in the judgments we

of the moral character of others. by his countenance towards the sun, which the Texan Government, I should feel it less in-

considerable way in advance.—Borrow's effor to induce a conrect of action on the part touching the public weal. Gen. Jeckson'e inof Texas, at war, as I firmly believe, with the permission interests of the United States, that I Mondaries of Christendem.

Take the map of the world and encircle with your pencil every country where woman is not a slave, or a prisoner; where life and property are secured by just laws; where civilized manners are found; and where the enlightening sciences have burst the fetters of the mind, and you will encircle precisely the regions on which the rays of reve-

NUMBER 13.

anthorities of Texas had relied for years upon a plain and frank proposition for agreemation, and had hoped to be met by a cordial and manly acceptance. They were disappointed. Te treated with coolness, reserve, or palpable discouragement. In this condition of our section coursgement. In this condition of our common sense, with nacommon sagacity, gested the only feasible plan to attain the destroit object, and that was, to excite jealousy and alarm on the part of the politicians and people of the United States in relation to the future commercial and political connexion of Taxas with Enropean nations. This was easily accom-plished—by treating with silence all the charges which were made by editors of various newspa-

pers in the United States.

The Chief Magistrate of Texas was charged with "treasea"—selling Texas to England—sub-sidizing her to France! and in a short time "astounding disclosures" of all these transactions would take place! All these charges remained uncontradicted by the journals of Texas, and the effect was all that could be desired! Jealousy toward England and France was nwakened. This begat excitement, which originated plantasice and conjured up notions of intrigues, which had existed only in imagination.

The facts, as well as the diplomatic correspondence of Texas in all these matters, will vindicate these engaged in the administration of the Government, as will as the representatives of for-

eign nations.
Mr. Tyler farther says: In reference to the measure of Annexation : "Nay, I may go even farther, and declare, before the initiative was taken, and when the preliminaries were nearly all arranged, their completion alone being prevented by the death of Mr. Upshur, and the appointment of an adjunct commissioner to Mr. Van Zandt, by Texas," &c. From this it might readily be inferred that obstacles had been interposed to a conclusion of the preliminaries, by the appointment of an adjunct Commissioner by Texas. No steps were authorized to be taken by any agent on the subject of the proposi tion. Previous to the proposition of Mr Up-shur, through Mr Murphy, I'. S. Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Van Zandt, had been instructed to make known to the Government of the l'nited States, that the proposition for Annexation was

no longer open to discussion!
This, no doubt, inconnexion with the proclamation of an armistice between Texas and Mexico, corroborated the authentic information referred to by Mr. Tyler, and caused the direct proposition to be made for annexation.

In December, 1:11, the Executive of Toxas found the country surrounded by, and involved in, the most intricate and peritous difficulties. To redeem the nation, it was necessary to accomplish one of three objects, and he designed his plans accordingly illis first object was to obtain annexation. If in that he did not succeed, his next was to secure the independence of Texas, by the recognition of Mexico, and if h should full in these, the third was to form a treas mediately preceding that period. the proposition was heard, and met with habitual apathy! About this time, the couses which I have altuded to began to operate, while there were means used which infused into them new life. The success of the measure of annexation depended upon the internal political condition of the United States, and not upon any intrigues of foreign power, or of Texas.

The Executive of Texas was not moved by the "direct proposition for annexation," but by the pledges given to him by Mr. Murphy, Charge d'Affaires of the United States. Before an adjunct Commissioner was appointed by the President, cledges were demanded by him of Mr. Murphy, based upon Mr. l'pshur's letter, that a military and navel force of the United States, sufficient for the defence of Texas, should be placed at the disposition of the President. and held subject to his orders. This was as far as Mr. Murphy felt authorized to go in the mat-

ter. Upon this, the Executive of Texas walved a failure on the part of the Government of the 'nited States, to consummate annexation, after negoliations were once opend between the two Covernments, she should be bound to guarantee the independence of Texas, or enter into a treaty defensive against Moxico. These demands were waived for the present, with the assurance, that previous to open negotistions at Washington City, these pladges should be given to Texas.

In November, 1842, the United States, Engbread will go far to land, and France, had been invoked by Texas looked like fair dealing, though she were not dealt fairly with by others. This certainly left no web of intrigue to scatter to the winds.

The object of all men should be to reprehen to impute whatever deserves rebuke, but, to charge either nations or individuals with faults or crimes which do not exist, because it is palatable to a morbid tasta which may prevail for a time, is not suited to the intelligence of the age. It affords me pleasure (so far as 1 am connected with the transactions of that day.) to assert that I was delighted when Mr. Tyler took the official "initiative" in the measure of Annexaassuming a just and proper responsibility was such as should characterize the head of a great

Accusations have been so frequently made sgainet the authorities of Texas indirectly, and against the representatives of Foreign Governnents directly, that I have felt myself imperatively called upon to avow to all who feel an interest in learning or embracing the truth in regard to this matter, that there never was any iotrigue connected with Texas and other powers, nor was there ever any foundation for such e charge, (though often reiterated,) only in the feverish excitement of heated lancy, or the mischievous designs of the wicked.

I feel constrained to say thus much in vindication of myself and friends who were actors with me, and who sustained me through the period ailuded to, as well as the represe of other Govarnments who rendered us kindnesses, without ever proposing anght which could embarrass or degrade Texas in the day of

So much has been said in relation to annoxation—the policy of the measure—the caness which produced it—those who brought it about —and those who affected the greatest result that I shall indulge in but one reflection, as I hope it mey not be necessary for me ever to my

Taking into view the genius of the Texans fluence, arising from his wisdom and patriotism, led the way and gave more direction to the meaLOUISVILLE ..... SEPT. 11, 1847.

We have received a number of communica tions from valued correspondents, and will take the earliest opportunity of complying with their wishes. We shall publish them as seen as our limits will permit. None of them will be overlooked or omitted.

#### The Examiner.

We desire these of our friends who may not have remitted their subscriptions to do so.

The sum is a small one; yet it is very impor tant to our success. Our expenses, necessarily, came the poorer men of the town. We are unare heavy; and as we meet them promptly, we hope subscribers will meet their obligations as them; but we will tell of the condition and fate promptly.

Stanulug entirely aloof from all parties, and deavored to do our doty. We hope our friends, which they could not spare. eatisfied with this, will exert themselves in our behalf.

The Examiner has done well. Its list is gracually growing; but it is not sufficiently large as other, (und this might easily be done) it would pecuniatily independent.

We ask this aid, and, with hearty thanks for all that has been done for us we beg, further, that our friends will send us their subscriptions, when due, as speedily as they can, Father Mice-Prejudice.

We continue the publication of Fathar Rice's great speech in the Kentucky Convention 1792. Let every one read it.

Suid a friend to us last week, "Well, you are coming on finely-I see you are printing some Abolitionist's speech on your first page."

"Hold," we replied. "That speech was delivered in the Kentucky Convention, and the man who male it, lived and died here, as much loved while he lived, and as deeply lamented when he died, as any being that ever trod the soil."

"Is that so," rejoined our friend. "Then must read the speech."

What will not prejudice do? No one has a kind er heart than our friend; none would go farther to do a generous deed. Yet, on this subject, he (as do thousands of others) has allowed prejudice to blind him. Is not the truth to be viudicated-considered, at least,-whenever, and by whom ever spoken? Are we not bound in ing. tice to ourselves, and others, to hear before we condomn, to judge fairly before we nunish? Can there be any true liberty of speech, or of had to carve his way, he gained all the distincthought, without thus acting? We appeal to tion he sought, for himself and family. our friend, and to all just-minded men, for a reply to these questions.

#### Good Cheer!

beginning to stir themselves, and from other counties we are getting warm and hearty cheer.

"I am well pleased with the manner it (The

Two others add:

fall seriof capa to non slaveholders, it is read with interest by slaveholzers. One of inv convince him that can be convinced."

se I am de igntes with your valuable paper, and baileve there le none like it for Kentucky. The Rev. Mr. B says it will do the work where it and make a man of himself despite them all! gets among the people " And an housel hearted fellow (we are sure he

Is such from Richmond, Va., savs: "It is all tight. The Northern abolitionists

may tuink it tome, and not racy enough, but to my min . it is cone in the proper spirit to con-Vluce the jalgment, rather than abuse the mas-

Ania native Kentuckian, whose heart is in the right place, and whose efforts for emancipa- every human being, may resolve, not only to do the former stupid idea that a gentleman was one tion are open and decided, writes: "Enclosed you will find two articles for the

ky., who has determined to take the paper, and I enclose you the money for it. Send it from No. 1. Into enclose you two dellars for ----.

The good seen is sown. Clergymen and laymen are working for it. Only let them toil steadily and patiently, and it will grow up and bear such fruit us to give strength to the State, and power and ability to the church.

The Town, or the Poorer Boys in it. Chilchood is not apt to make distinctions and will lesn upon, or look up to, whoever will

gladden its young heart. Could we carry out the simple feelings which thra animate us, and love those who love us, as children always do, we know not how crime 14 counties

could exist, or the blacker ills of social life be Marshall. felt. The lad asks not, whether his playmate's Tyler, father has houses or lands; if he be like him, and they sport together, and their boyish hearts beat in sympathy, they are one. It is in after life, when the young man learns, that there are artificial distinctions, and that he must do or have certain things ere he can have place or prominence, that the idea of caste or position comes in, and that new aud false and irreligious divisions are created, which sperifies shildhood's almplicity, and make its disinterestedness a memory only of the past.

But though childhood is thus disinterested. and can move in the streets in company with fact, and the other counties have falien off in any companion it loves, or saunter in groves, or run over hill-tops drinking in the melody of nature, as, in nucerthly harmony, she sweeps the strings of her Loliau harp, yet there are occusious when its young mind enteles quickly enough the poblic tone, and becomes early warped with contempt or hate towards inferiors. We may see this, we suppose, in a greater or certainly nothing but sheer justice. If Wood less degree, all over the land-in all places, (and county is oppressed, by slavery, why should where should we find an exception?) certainly, Halifax insist upon Wood suffering from slavewhere social wrong is practised. Yet, as such ry, because she is benefitted? The proposition er, we would illustrate their baneful of. fects by referring to a far-off-Southern town, of a State, may seem to demand. and the poorer boys, who were reared in it.

The first thing we recollect, as an event, after going to school, was, the settled public opinion of our fellows, that there was to be no association whatever with certain poor bays. . These numbered some eighteen or twenty. Their fathers and mothers lived in very small tenements; many of them were bad people; some drank to excess; but their children, whether good or bad, were looked upon as exceedingly common, and unfit to be amortated with These poorer boys were placed under the strict-

cet social bun. The consequence was, that our play-grounds were cistinct, and if at ball, or abiauv, it was hard to make even sides, or get the requisite number, we never asked, or permitted them, to jolu us. Naturally, and necessarily, hate was engendered, und fights ensued, which annoyed

hat we had frequent and regular pitched batties, in which clubs and stones were used, and serions wounds luflicted. On our side, we had regular officers. On their's, Hiram and Arthur, hold, daring fellows, were in command. But we, who were better off, ontnumbered these poorer boys, and having more time-for all of them were compelled to work—to arrange our idans, we generally conquered, though some-

imes we were sadly and nuexpectedly worsted. Time wore apace, and, as we approached manhand, these conflicts between the parties grew less and less frequent, until they ceused altogether. Not so with the feelings which engendered them! The social superiority was as marked on one side, as the social degradation was apparent able to say what has become of five or six of of twelve of the number.

t. There were no schools for them. Where she avolding wholly the field of party politics, it very exists in its worst form, a free school sysmust be evident to every reflecting mind, that tem, except in large cities, is out of the question. we cannot succeed pecuniarily without untiring And their parents were unable to send them Industry on our part, and an earnest effort on the to the academy. That required money, which part of our friends, to sustain us. We have en. they had not, and the time of their children,

2. They became criminal or worthless. Ignorance, we all know, leads to crime, add to this the feeling of social degradation, a conviction that injustice was done them, and we yet. If each subscriber would secure us an must feel that these poorer boys hal hardly a motive to live. They were alone. They knew not be long before we should feel that we were that they were degraded. Some of them became druuken and died early; others sank into utter depravity, and breathed their iast as outcasts: two of the number were tried for capital off-nces; and out of the twelve, whom we can

> poorer boys of this Southern town now lives .-What a sacrifice! What social murder! We have said there was one exception, and le

trace, with one exception, not one of these

ns dwell upon it. He was a brave fellow! He fought his op pressors to the last! We remember well how he spurned all compromise with them, how he took eare, as he grew up, of parents who could not honor him or take care of themselves, and how, as he learned a traile, he avoided the drainshop, and dissipated holes, and devoted hours to study, and unsided and alone made a man of himself. We remember, too, how he united himself with one lowly as himself, and educated her, and, with herculean energy, underthe freezing coleness of society, to secure fortune and lame for himself, in his native town. And did be succeed? Could be win for himself, and his, the honorable place and relation which was his due? Not there, nor then! He new town, and amid strangers, where each

We have frequently conversed with him, in later years, of his eurly trials, and the fate of Rice's speech. He was one of our great men, two of them were brothers of his) and were short-sighted policy prevail among us, the South and will live in good men's memories when startled at the energy with which he would describe their hardships, and the actual horrors of their condition. If labor had been respected. Our friends in the Green River country are probably every one of them would have learned developed to give her children wealth und nona trade, and been good citizons. But slavery made that a badge of dishonor, and stamped handed their resources, while we have smanthen with a social degradation, and they fell .- dered and neglected ours. If the wealthy had spoken their word of kind-Examiner) is conducted; I am not ashamed for any staveholder to read it; I am sure it will do were ignorantly doing as brave-spirited youth port. The timest water power in the world good, and open the eyes of those that will read us ever lived, they taight have prospered. They which might be converted to a thousand asctul wrong. They knew no youth, and had no river is yearly made a source of large profit "The Examiner to all I desire, and, giving home. Within doors they enjoyed no happi- to a company from Maine. Her canal formishes quote it again to bore you. You can get as far n-lghbors says, the article in No. 10 would real hero, whose courage ranged as far above

age and town, whose history we can trace, only one survies, and that twelve of them certainly were crushed because their parents were worthiess, and they poor and ignorant! It is a sad. to we relate it? That you, questioner, and you, reader, and all of us may learn to be kind to within our sphere enjoys his social rights, to la-Exampler, by Kev. \_\_\_\_\_, a Baptist minister bor for the poor and humble; and by cheering the true nobility of a country, and stamp its what it should be-a means of unfolding whatality, and not a curse to the many who toil for and developing all her countless resources." it, and a mad mockery of our common origin,

and the Common Father of all lu Heaven! Along the Border. A friend, living in sight of Wood county, and

familiar with Western Virginia, declares, if it were left to the people to say by counties, whether slavery should cease, that "to-morrow they would vote for freedom" west of the Blue Ridge. He furnishes us the following statistics:

Countles in Staves. West Va. Morgan, 131 Hrooke, Jackson, Wood. 623 Nicholas, Lewis. 124 Morgan, 493 Logan.

county of Ritchie, above Wood, but one slave? rions a land as man ever trod. Our correspondent takes the Census of 1840 as bie graide Handin "By saie, death, &c., &c., siaves are decreasing in the counties named. I was teld by an

atelligent citizen of Wood, yesterday, that it had not more than one hundred. If this be the the same proportion, there can be very little interest felt in slave property in any of these Our correspondent likes the idea of a propose

change in the fundamental law, giving to each county, or to Western Virginia, the right, by majority vote, to say whether such county, or such portion of the State, shall be free. It is results are often brought out, with more fearful we make interferes with no rights. It leaves er, if you would know what Raiiroads have distinctness, where slavery exists in its extremever the interest of such counties, or porlion

We shall be happy to hear from our correspondent often, and thank him, so far, for his

#### generous aid and sympathy. The Wilmet Previoe.

"What is it?" asks a correspondent. affairs, certainly, should know it. As attached o the three million bill, it ran thus:

"Provided, That there shall be neither Slaery nor involuntary servitude in any territory on the Continent of America which shall here fter be acquired by or annexed to the United States, by virtue of this appropriation or in iny other manner whatsoever, except for crinical whereof the party shall have been duly con-whereof the party shall have been duly con-whereof the party shall have been duly con-party shall have been duly con-capling late that territory, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the United States, such a person may be lawfully reclaimed and carried out of such territory to doors, and invite the trade of the whole land to ter's place, and will, doubtless, make the Tranthe neighborhood, and sometimes alarmed our the person claiming his or her service."

Southern Scutiment. Many of the ablest Southern men are beginhave marked upon them evidences of decay.

Name, If you can, reader, one Southern city, except New Orleans, which is going ahead .-Mobile, Savaunsh, Charleston, Apalachicola, activity? Hear we the same cry for improve-&c. &c., all are declining. From one and from ali, we hear the same complaint:- "our mechanics ars volue away, our young men, and men of capital ara leaving us-and the day of and day, at any cost, to develope home resources. our prosperity is past." The Apalachicola Advertiser says:

"In this small community we have a sad inof slaves will have to diminish population, and so reduce the wealth of the community. In on the other. The poorer boys of the town be- 1838, when we first came to this city, there as marked a State, in these respects, as any were but few slaves, and they were mostly other! owned by our own citizens; at that time on population amounted to about 2,500; the high rate of wages here and the reduction in the value of slave labor in Georgia and Alabamu, sent the scream of the steam-whistlegangs of negrees from those states to be hired out here in opposition to the white laborersthe result leas been, that our population has been reduced to 1,400! while the quantity of cotton sidenced since t838 has been anadrupled. The white laborers could not subsist on the wages paid to the slave-they were driven awny .--Hut the evil was not confined to them alone: the merchants who supplied them with food and rainient, and the lambiorits who rented them dwellings, have felt the effects of diminished demand for what they each supplied. The wages of the white laborer were diffused by him through the whole community-he was a consumer as well as a producer-he hoarded up but little, but the wages of the slave laborer were sent to earlich his already wealthy master in Georgia and Alabama: not a dollar of it over

> The Savannah Republican does not hesitate in pointing to slaves, "that fearfully large class of unpreductive consumers," as the cause the decay of Southern cities, and the downward tendency of things in the Southern States .-Ine of the ablest men of Georgia, Indeed, goe so far as . to say, that, Georgia cannot be the State she ought to be, until labor is esteemed honorable by all classes, and made the characteristic of every freeman. The following article from the Savannah Republican shows the tendency of things in the far South, and the necessity there exists for looking into, and discussing fully, ail the influences of slavery:

"INFLUENCE OF SLAVERY UPON THE PROSPERITY OF A STATE. "Donestics for Home Consumption .- thre of our merchants advertises in our paper that he leas just received a large consignment of Beston laths, and it strikes us, and must strike others, tack, in defiance of all outward distinctions, and as not a little remarkable, that a population living in the very heart of one of the best lumber regions of the United States, with thousands of folten pine trees covering the forests in their immediate neighborhoud, should be indebted to Northern enterprise for the very liths with which their houses are constructed.

"Another instance arrested our attention felt, after years of brave struggling, that he could short time ugo. In visiting a rice plantation of not, and he removed to Georgia, and there, in a a friend on the Savannah river, we observed. stamped on the side of the row-boat which carried us, the name of the maker in New York: while one of our Carolina filends, a great lecturer on agriculture, and president of agricultural societies, gets even his "pig-yokes" from the North instead of making them on his own

must and will remain tributary to the superior industry and energy of the North which profits ov her neglect of her own true interests

"The resources of the South need only be forts. Nature has done far more for us than for our Northern brethren, but they have hus-

Take for example the State of Georgie. Vani quantities of her timber is now rotting in her saw, heard, felt nothing but harshness and purposes, is allowed to waste itself over rocks in its channel. The shad fishery on the Sayannal ness; without, no hope; and, it was only the our city only with cels and water lilies, instead of being completed to bring us down the himber and the products of the Ogechee; and in battle-field during, and all ill-he-praised action, one word, we continue poor because we will not we can do. So we rely upon the critics this "I send my subscription, and will send others, us heaven does above earth, who could defy these make the effort to become rich by developing time, and take just what they say. the actual resources in our power.

mountain social evils, and soar above them, "Agriculture and commerce absorb most of the energies of the portion of our people who To think that of these poorer youth of our will work, while the class of Cangrulating consummers" at the South is jearfully large. The the Carolina gentlemen, (on which we comprofessions have much to answer for in this ressect. Many starty young fellows who would ergoy both fredith and competence, if following the plough, are wasting their energies and their sai recollection. And why, we may be asked. legal, medical, or clerical, to the great less of lives in a fruitless chase after "cases." either is manly. No one should be dissatisfied with the community and their own.

"Georgia, we are happy to see, is waking up; no social wrong, but to see that every one who were while kids, and never worked, is fast Menntime let us rejoice that the Carolina leagiving place to the sounder doctrine, that the them on, and lifting them up, to make society character of home and abroad. Upon the pre- canvassel, and let it stand or fall upon its sent generation rests the duty of devolving the merits." internal resources of the State-of employing ever moral or mental worth the Creator has bestowed on each, a glorians and progressive re- factories; in increasing her exports of lumber-

> Tals is right: Look into the matter, friends and you will be prepared by-and-bye to solve the difficulty. When duty and interest combine, (as combine they do) it will not be long before you will act. Let Kentucky show the way, (and what a glorious lead it would be! so wurthy of the noblest character! so inspiring to all the hopes of man) let the old Dominion follow, and Georgia wlii overlap South Carolina, ultra as she now is, and sweep her on, as she speaks, with Tenuessee and North Carolina for univer-

This is the talisman which developes the resources of States, and huilds up citles. This is the greatness of commonwealth's, are made en- ry does not escape his attention. He says: during, which will convert forests into fields. water power into wealth, and make the South nia, slavery is nominal, and there is the new what the South should be, as growing and glo-

### Acribera Mattend

We insert, on the third page, the ceicbration of the opening of the great Northern Railroad at Grafton, New Hampshire:

Our object in doing this, is not to give it as an item of news, but, chiefly, to stir up our citizens, as far as we can, on the general subject. Sec how these matters are celebrated at the East! See who uttered them! Her great men, her capitalists, her people, all turn out, and, with heart, give new impulse to a great occasion. Rain does not step them, nor storm. On they go, and the consequence is, they are growing faster, becoming more intelligent, more power-

ful and happier everyday. Just look at the Massachusetts returns, readthat you may contrast its past and present, and know what a people can do for themselves when they are resolved:

"In 1790, the whole personal property of the 616. In 1830, it was \$205,556,432, and in 1840 it unnounted to 299,880,338. The average in We 1840, was \$405 50 to each resident of the State, supposed every one knew. Every one who has a vote to give, or deserves to understand public. From these facts it appears that wealth increases in Massachusetts three times faster than the population. Were the whole property of the State divided, every family conelsting of five persons would have an estate

worth \$2,039." And now, having conned over these returns read Mr. Webster's speech, at Grafton-read and learn, how a sterile region may be made wealthy, and a whole people blessed with every comfort, simply by doing for themselves. Why, they build rallroads among mountains, at

better. By their metramentality they equal the conditions of men, make neighbors of a ulng to enquire, why it is, that Southern cities and prepare the way for the fuller realization of fall away so steadily in population, and so soon a higher philanthrophy, and a purer social com-

our people? Do we see among them the sam ment, for education, for whatever will build up a wide prosperity, and secure the general happiness? See we the same energy busy, night and add to our home power, and make universal home intelligence? We do not. But we have Channel letters which it was natural for hi made, or will soon make, a beginning, and, as friends to write, psinful for him to read. stance of the influence which the omployment | the elements of power are around us, and in us, land let us work them up, and make old Kentucky God you are not as other men are?

Come on, friends. Let our ears be familiar with the thunder of the railway engine, and ceiving a consideration for promoting a per

### Doing Burne into German.

Herr Helutze has attempted this, and with nean saccess, says a scholar near by. Some few mistakes are made. One, rather amusing, we

Helntze, lu Maculterson's l'arewell, trans lates "Spring" a lean a robber gives from the adder. The idea of a dancing tune had

Sae dauntingly gaed he; He played a spring hud danced it round Below the gallows tree. Herr Heintze has made this altogether hor

Sae rantingly, say wantouly,

So glug er froh und wohlgemuth, Und nuerschrocken fort; Ein Sprung-dann tantzt'er In

Am Gaigeastamme dort. Hut here is "Duucan Gray" in tiernusn. ooks natural. It is very good, say the authorities. The little touches, such as, "Woolng o't," translated "l'reit," are wakened in the German-But these things we can put up with, as Bobbie Bruns sterling stulf is wasted over German

Duncan Gray kam her zu frein, Ha, ha, die, lust'ge Freit! Als zu Christuscht wie voli Wein. Ha, ha, die lust'ge Freit! Gretchen that gewaltig dick, Gab ihm manchen sehnoden Blick Duncan fishr erschreckt zuruck, Ha, ha, die lust'ge Freit!

Banean bat und Buncan lieht'. lla, ha, die lust'ge Freit! Sie blieb took wie Ailsa-Craig, Ha, ha, die lust'ge Freit Dunean senfzt' in Liebeanoth, Weinte sieh die Augen roth, Sprach von Strick und Wassertod, Ila, ha, die Inst'ge Freit!

Zeit und Gluck sind Ebh' und Finth Ila, ha, die inst'ge Freit! Berschmahte Lieb gar wehe timt Iln. ha, die lust'ge Freit! Soll ich, sprach er, wie ein l'aut Sterben, weil sie hirnverbrunt Geh sie doch-ins Pfetferland! Ha, ha, die lust'ge Freit!

Ila, ha, dle lust'ge Freit Sie ward krank-ale er gesund. Ha ha, die lust'ge Freit! ibren Busen Etwas druckt. Iliselu Seufzer sie erquickt. Und was ans dem Ang' ihr blickt! Ha, ha, die lust'ge r'reit!

Duncan hatt' ein weiches Herz, lla. ha, die lust'ge i'reit! Und mit Gretchen war's kein Scherz. Ha, ha, die lust'ge Freit! Duncan kount' ihr Tod nicht sein, Und den Zorn wiegt' Mitleid ein; Num sind froh sie in Berein, Ha, ha, die lust'ge Freit!

stood tierman? If not pardon us. We won't as Duncan Grav, at any rate, and make out the rest easily, if you know the original. This is all

The Perpetuniints. We publish on first page the "circular" mented last week) and ask that it may be read One thing will gratify all parties. They go in for a full and free discussion of Slavery. This this. We had intended saying some thing about their "reasons," but for want of room, we must befer our remarks until another opportunity ders, says "let there be liberty of speech, let slavery, like all other subjects, be thoroughly

# Affairs in Mexico.

La Patria publishes a letter, dated Tampico Aug. i6th, which states:-

That the Mexicans were to station 10,000 men between Perote and Puebla to intercept trains, and attack reinforcements, &c. That a like force should be placed between

Puebla and the City of Mexico for the some pur-

That the main army should cover the City itself. La l'atria believes Santa Anna has a secret understanding with Gen. Scott and Mr.

### Secretary Buchanan.

A letter from this distinguished public officer to the Democracy of Berks, Pa., has just been the means by which undividual prosperity, and published, and attracts no little attention. Slave-Northern Democrats are not expected to an prove slavery in the abstract; but they owe it to hemselves, as they value the Union, and ail the political blessings which bountifully flow from t, to abide by compromises of the constitution, and leave the question, where that instances has lett it, to the States wherein slavery exists.

Such have been my individual opinions, openly and freely expressed, ever since the comnencement of the present unfortunate agitation; and of all places in the world, I prefer to put them on record before the incorruntible Democracy of Berks. I, therefore beg leave to offer you the following sentiment:

THE MISHOURI COMPROMISE-Its adoption 820 saved the Union from threatened convulslott. Its extension in 1848 to any new territory which we may acquire, will seeme the like

The Charleston Mercury endurses fully the "orthodoxy" of Judge Woonners, and svers "the South could support him for any office." We shall see what it will say to the Sceretary's letter, and how it will receive him.

## Ordinance of 1787.

State of Massachusetts was estimated at \$44, the North West Territory, is particularly traced, used to effect their end-the purpose is right. 024,217. In 1809, it had increased to \$97,949. Of this NATHAN DANE is the author. We shall publish the whole, or part of Mr. Force's communication as soon as we complete Rev. David

### Miss Cornella W. Walter.

has been a favorite with all who have read it. and we regret to say, that Miss Walter has retheir cities and towns! They do yet more und script a welcome and a useful companion.

Public Corruption-Riccian

England and France. The papers of both countries admit enality of hoth. One has it, mys an Emplish Journal, at the top of the tree; the other at the roots. The rotten boroughs pollute and poison the Electoral system in England; the Court dis penses its filth in the apper sphere in France. Lard Brougham remarked in the flouse of

· He had received from the other sile of the are you,' said one, 'to set up as purists in Fing-Why are you, like the Pharisee, to than you to hold that things are done in France which England is incapable of embring! Uticial corruption, bail, wicked, despicable loathsome as it was, involved the offence of re son to oflice. Then came the pinch of the argument-tha man who received n contaminated himself and injured the Government with which he is connected. The man who bribed him commits a great offence against the state; but within how narrow mits lies the injury they can do to public morais! For look at your system of bribery at elections; look at the wholeside system of buying and selling men's consciences." against the practice were so exuberaut that he might apply to them the common expression, You cannot see the wood for the trees,' But he would single out one consideration. Every man who was a member of l'arliament, a cambidate, or a suppor ter of a candidate, could no longer by to his saul the flattering unction that he was only encouraging a political offence in bribery God forbld he should encourage perjury! would say. But every act of bribery ran the race, and morally incurred the guilt of pernry; in most cases the actual crime was perpetrated. Supposing 200 men received head ler buft Ach money at Hull or elsewhere, they were ex osed to imurlaent hazard of having the br bery oath administered. A man therefore went to the booth, the hustings, the knowing that the oath might be put to him and of 200 men how many could it be posed would refuse the bribery outh! Not

> This is not an over pleasant picture. He writers console themselves thus-"In France corruption is ut its height; -- in the highest places in Eugland it is not so, it does not mount. Nor is the representation proportionately, corrupt as the constituency, in the latter. At the base of the English system the evil is far greater than in France, but it does not ascend in England as it does in r'rauge to an intamous clima x, greatest in the greatest places." The question is, not which is best, but which is worst? We don't wonder the French correspondents of Lord Brougham complain of English satire and rebuke It will not ile for kettle to call not, black. Both, certainly, have cuongh to undo, to remedy, to reform, though of the two, corruption in the constituency, o corruption in high places, give us by all means the latter. The tops of the tree can be cut off and no great harm done; roots cannot be dug use or loosened, without hurt und danger.

per cent. Not ten men out of the whole num

Lord Brougham applied his remarks directly to the finglish elections—elections just help and which show that the people there are beginning to think for themselves, said he

"The approaching contests had an aspec casion within our memory when there was a great a dislocation of parties, so little regular discipline, and when what might be called the regulars' had so little chance; but, aius though this was a novelty, the prospect wa not the less formidable. For what might i seen, in consequence of the watchwords of Whig and Tory, 'Liberal and Conservative,' an longer being found as in the olden time to divide the country! Why, men were to be found coming forward who were whelly un rusted as known, in their on private sechuled. and exceedingly select circle, but wholly nuknown to their country at large; that som might say, signified little-but, wholly unknown to the places for which they were going to stand, and their addresses showing that they were noknown, and that his own ignorance of them did not 'argue himself nuknawn, for they came forward, one and all, with an apology for soliciting the suffrages in this predicoment. He (Lord Brougham) had made inunity into about half-a-dozen of these cases and he found that no human being in the pla ces where these men were praying for the greatest trust that could be vested in mortal hands that of being lawgivers-knew anything about them, save, perhaps, some member of the pro-fession to which he (Lord Brougham had the honour to belong, some attorney; how long known to him was another question; but their intercourse possibly, though short, had been passing sweet (a laugh; and as the candidate had brought with him s letter of credit, there was in difficulty in quietly getting a resoluion come to,- We, the people' (a laugh - we the people of Andover'-'we, the people of Bathstable, or, as the case might be, are o opinion that Mr. Se-and-So is a fit and propos person to represent this piace in Parliament.'
The attorney ran up a bill, and the intermediate agent had his commission; and the representative might be a fit man enough, but when better known he might not happen to represent the place, having had a taste of the expense of the honour. It might be as with a worthy gentleman, who said, whon returning thanks for being elected, 'Gentlemen, I have bought you but I will not sell you, '-hear, hear,' said the electors, 'we hone you will come again,' th. no.' he answered, 'I can't come again; it costs too much for that.' (A laugh.) These gentlemen might nominally represent a boronga, but really represented their own purse."

iament. Hence the anticorn law-league Hence the cheap postage nction, and all nocial reformatory processes.

The under classes in England have long asked . good government. Thuy our for it now They claim it as a right. "If freedom have any meaning it means enjoyment of this right, wherein all other rights are enjoyed. It is a sacred right and duty on both sides; and the summary of all duties between the two classes. heart and head? The brawny creftsmen finds nasses; neither is guidance of men a dilettantism; what it becomes whem treated as a dilettantism, we may see! The wild herse bounds homeless through the wildernes; but neither docs he toll far you, but for himself only." When this right is pot granted, when society deals widely with these under classes, treats efforts to induce a course of action, on the part them as boors, not as men, brings home injus-Peter Force, Esq., has published in the Na- tice to their hearts, they rebel against wrongs the authorship of ecrtain important provisions died which threatens universal destruction? in this famous ordinance. That clause, espe- The purpose-whatever we may say of the cially, which forever excluded slavery from manner in which it is executed, or the menus

Now Lord Brongham with his summer farm In the South of France, and his large plantations in the North of England, and his comfortable rich seat in the House of Lords, forgetting who tha titled man was, when honest folk called him plain Harry, undertakes to succer at The Boston Transcript, edited by this lady, these under-closses, and middle classes, for setting up new men, not unknown to them, though unknown to him, as their candidates for Parliatired from its management. Report Intimates ment, because that Parliament, the Lords and that she is about to assume new duties! The Commons, will not give the a good government, good daughter will make a good wife, and hun-dreds will wish her, in the change, every hap-let them rack society, let them do their deed in public discouragement. In this condition of our places which mortal may enjoy. Epes Sargent, huge battle, and wrestle, till that heaviest wrong a cost of \$30,000 per mile, bring the sea to their a scholar and a man of sense, takes Mise Wal- of all be done away with, and there be educaevery man to have and enjoy a home.

ever hom elenein a fertirn land, The French disclosures of emetal corruption have occasioned a very general discussion in nces? If not, you have not realized what

we little dream of Be once away from It, and let it fall upon your ear, unexpect-

edly, and you will realize this gladly enough. "Oh he is sinking-the poor young man," said a kind nurse to us, as we inquired of her now her patient was, cand then he is so far way from home." Where is he from ?" "From the Carollinas in the States," was the answer. We snickly entered the sick-chamber, and the sight of a countryman, of one who knew of his friends, who could talk about his home, and unlertand him, did more to recover and restore im, than all the medicine he took, and the good nurse's help beside. "And but for that," the said "and he would have died."

We thought of this scene as we read a notice of the burlal of Mr. Bullard at the Sho-Karen Mission, and his wife's description of it. There wer those near whom the good man loved ; familar voices sounded in his ear. But then he was in strange laud, and, though laboring for his trod-

About eight o'clock the brethren of the mis ion, all more or less unwell, having tenderly vatched him through the night, were obliged to seek fresh air: a few Karens still hung around his beil, saying. "Now our teacher dies, why should we live? Wo would die happy and folow him," About nine o'clock a gurgling sound was heard—we raised him up—a slight tremor, and all was over. The funeral hour was apnointed at four a'clock : a large concourse asembled, but percelving a little warmth about his vitals, I could not let them take him, but watched beside him, applying restoratives until twelve at night. At midnight we buried him. The

kind Karens enried my two dear fatherless babes, while I, accompanied by Mr. Ranney and lear sister Lillybridge, followed the coffin thro' he narrow puthway leading to the Mission. Turning the corner fronting the mission ouses I felt my spirit sinking-no longer able to bear the gloom of that sad funeral night. Through the lanteru's dim light we looked with

ager eye for some kind form-some soothing oice-but looked in valu-no voice was heard save that of the moaning wind! where, that dear loved mission band? Ah. some were far away where my dear husband loved to be, sowing precious seed beside wild jungle reams—three others lay fainting under the withering touch of this most dread disease. Slowly we threaded the unrrow streets as toward the buriel ground we bore the form of him I'd loved so well. Arriving near the place, we partd never more to meet

Till the fond requient of the world shall swell. At midnight we buried him. A sad hour, and sad sight for that hour! The mouning wind vas a fit companion for it. liut the hour and the place of huriel-what matters? the garb of the good man is only off, and the altar-fire, which glowed beneath it, transplanted to be fed by a purer blaze, in heaven!

#### Thoughts on Emancipation

The communication from "A Southern Kenackian," is from the pen of a true-hearted and istinguished divine. Ifly word of counsel, to those who know him, is never uttered in voin. lie is a man of God, because he seeks to live according to God's law.

Gov. Behl, of Ohlo, refused to advance money for the subsistence of the United States' troops called out by the United States. Thereupon the Telegraph was put in requisition, and in a day all matters were arranged. We copy the correspondence from the Washington Union.

Bu the New York and Bushington Telegraph. The fellowing was received at the office at 6 CINCINNATI, Aug. 25. thur Covernor refuses to furnish subsistence for volunteer companies of t'ol. Irvin's regiment. If the l'nited States Covernment does not authorize the captains to contract for it, the known—probably well known, and as much troops must dishand on the spot. Answer im-I. D. DESNEY.

# Reply by Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Avg. 26 1-17. The President directs that you furnish the mpanies of Col. Irvin's regiment with rations it once, and that the regiment be mustered into ervice by companies, agreeable to the instruc-

R. JONES, Adjutant General. Lieut Coi. J. Erving, 2d Artillery Cincinnati.

By Telegraph. WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1847. Orders have been disputched to the Lieut. Col. rving to furnsh subsistence to the volunteer empanies of Col. Irvin's regiment at once. R. JONES, Adj. Gen.

Mr. L. DESNEY. The following letter was received at the Ad-

tant General's office by this morning's mail: HEADQUARTERS RECRUITING SERVICE, ? WISTERN DEPARTMENT, Cin. t thio, Aug. 26. GENERAL: Your instructions of this date by legraph are received. Directions will be imnegliately given to furnish the companies of ol. Irvin's regiment of volunteers with ra-

fully, your obedient servant, J. ERVING. Lieut. Col. 2d Artlilery. To Brig. Gen. R. Joves, Adjutant General United States Army,

#### Scunter Blenston's Letter. We publish this letter on first page, and ask

hat it may be read.

It will be remembered when the annexation of Texas was urged, that Mr. Ursin's and Mr. Carnors asserted, they had "authentie" "per-This "dislocation" of parties has been long feetly reliable" information, that Great Britain foreseen. Neither Tory, nor Whig, has met meant to interfere to prevent it. Many, so the wishes or wants of the people, and the great believed. We did not. That is, wefelt sure Chartist move, or the yet greater agitation of that these high officials were mistaken, hon-O'Conucl, taught them that they were out-door estly in error, and we said so. But the idea legislators more powerful than in-door ones-a that a foreign power is meddling with home afplatform larger and more omnipotent than par- fairs brings the blood to our cheeks, and makes them buru, and, while so thinking, we act more out of spite to them than to benefit ourselves This idea prevailed in annexing Texas, and, certainly swayed as strongly as any other.

Suid Mr. CALHOUN, in debate in the Senate, when replying to Mr. Turney, in reference to "But I undertook it, (that is being Secretary

of State for the sole purpose of annexing Texas, and when I undertake a thing, I do it directly. I put it on the true ground; that this movement (the World's Convention held in London) was intended to bring Texas under the control of England, to abolish slavery there, It no childs play to mould his napliant wigged and through that, slavery throughout the conn-Mr. Tyler is equally explicit in his letter o

the 12th June last. He speaks, Indeed, In a trininphant tone, as if he had overcome a wilv policy, and conquered a mighty foe. He says: "Nor was it until I received authentic information that other nations were exerting all their of Texas, at war, as I firmly believed, with the permanent interests of the United States, that I PSEUR, the Secretary of State, to break up, and scatter to the winds, the web of their intrigues,

by direct proposals for annexation." Nuw with these extracts, so full, and decided, turn to Senator Houston's letter on first page, and read it. "There never was," says he, "way intrigue cannected with Texas and other powers, nor was there even any foundation for such a charge (though often reiterated) only in the feverish excitement of heated fancy, or the mischierone designs of the wicked." What then ? Hour Senator Houston, as he explained the intrigue,

and who it was that triumphed. He says: "The authorities of Texas had relied for years upon a platu and frank proposition for annexation, and had hoped to be met by a cordial and manly acceptance. They were disappointed. affairs, common sense, without uncommen saguerty, suggested the only feasible plan to attain the desired object; and that was to excite and people of the United States in relation to the

PUTURE COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL CONNE TEXAS WITH EUROPEAN NATIONS. This wee charges which were made by editors of veri empopers in the United States !"

We make no comments on the merality Senator Horston'r course. But wo sak speaks truly (and who should know does not 1); what becomes of Me, Calb nosition? "I ascertained, " said he in the onte referred to, "from sources PERFERCLY LIVALE, that, at the World's Convention. American delegation suggested to the Abali ists of England . . . that, if they wi to nim a fatal blow at slavery, it most be Texas; and in order to do that, England obtain the ascendency in Texas." And who comes, also, of the "authentic" infor which Mr. Tyres had on the same point would seem, Indeed, as if 'Texas had on all. Gen. Houston, according to his own tricked successfully the ablest of Anni olomatists.

We have heard it whispered that this the Ex-President of Texas will call out Carolinian. Let us wait till we hear has to say further about his inforfeetly reliable" "not official, but from in which there could be no mistake."

### From the River Pla

The English and Freuch Enveyo o make a peace between the Bnenos Ayres and Paraguay. T their passports on the 29th June. derunged all mercantile affiles, and had a price at Buenes Avies. It is a elain of Don Manuel Dribe to be tion Montevideo, and some point relative to the igation of the Uruguay, consed the future of peace effort.

#### Foreign Missions.

The Missionary Iterald for September state the amount of donations and legacies, recent during the month of July, to be 21,370 dal lars. Total receipts for the year encine lat 31, 1817, 209,365 dollars. This is a deficien s compared with the receipts of 1-16, of the 50,000 dollars. The expenditures of the pr year have been \$264,783, and the Board has tered upon the current financial year debt of 30,000 dollars.

Landing of Parete Col. Wilson, in command at Vers Cru missed, before his death, two officers, Car Clark, who boarded the steamer, and an inc tor who recognized Paredes as he present gates of Vera Cruz.

#### Central America.

The President of the State of Honduras addressed Central America, by proclamation on the subject of Mexico. (the patagraph a explain his fear and his alm. " weak se of Mexicans, he says:

"They are our brethren; their danger . ones, and their fate awaits os. We should maintain neutrality, if we can in au, a aid them in their honorable struggi-The proclamation of Juny Livies is 1

with au address to the army by 12. Tirriance SANTOS GUARDIULA. They afficin duty of Honduras to sustain Mexico, as ... question is, liberty against commest. The lest "Forgotten forever are all those let were sions are secured to our cooutry. Here we is our glory and honor. She derich see union, and that suffices to curs us to the ly offer it. Union and laborty is motto! }nal opprobrium to him who would are

dissensions and conquist-La Parma intimutes that, before the tar with Meylco is over, the large, say, have all the Republics in this Con-

MILITARY .- Officers of the One Regime destined for Vera Cruz. At an electron held Saturday last, the following entire warmade: William Irvine, Colour William Irvine, tham, Lieutenant-Colonei; William Lak

# COMMUNICATIONS

GENTLEMEN:-I sat down ing o' .. that-distinguished living hero of it he. Mennais. The style of the XXXVi ( 1900) the tenth Vol. is peculiar, but full of the aut thrilling thought. I have translated it be a your use, if you need it:

Young soldier whither goest thou I go to fight for God and the altrest -

A blessing on thy arms, young so' . . Young soldier, whither goest thou I go to fight for justice for the holy ca the people, for the sacred rights of the han

A blessing on thy arms, young so les

Young soldier, whither goest then' I go to fight for the deliverance of ... brethren oppressed, to break their came . the chains of the world. A blessing on thy arms, young so Young soluier, whither goest thou I go to fight against the men of it is

behalf of those whom they have thrawn

and trampled under foot, against oppression behalf of their victims, against tyran's ta half of liberty. A blessing on thy arins, young soldier Young soldier, whither goest thoa I go to fight that the many may no longer a prey to the few, to raise the house that are

bowed down, and to sustain the knees that A blessing on thy arms, young solder' Young soldier, whhither goest thou' I go to fight that fathers may no longer co the day in which it is said to them: A ... born to you; and that mothers curse not the which they press for the first time their at

I go to fight that the brother afflict hime more in observing his sister pine away as a herb that the earth refuses to nonrish; that aister no longer shall be forced in team 10 adieu to her brother parting never more A blessing on thy arms, young sol in: I go to fight that each one in peace, put est

the fruit of his toil; to dry the tears of home

A blessing on thy arms, young so'dier

Young soldier, whither goest thou

children who beg for bread, and are tobi: Trees is no more bread: they have taken away all that A blessing on thy arms, young soldier Young soldier, whither goest thou! I go to fight for the poor, that no one may here after he robbed of his share to the command has

A blessing on thy arms, young soluct Young soldier, whither goest then' I go to fight that famine may be dri a ind humiets, that distracted household

conducted to abundance, seen it and A blessing on thy arms, young sold? Young soldier, whither goest the I go to fight that those who are incirce: his by oppressors, may have restored to their 1 age the air they pant for, and to their eyes the

they desire

A blessing on thy arms, young soldier' Young soldier, whither goest thou' I go to fight to heat down the barriers which separate the people, and prevent their embralve united in the same love A blessing on thy arms, young soider!

Young soldier, whither goest thon' I go to fight to set free from the tyranuy un thought, speech, and conscience. A blessing on thy arms, young soldier!

Young soldier, whither goest thou I go to fight for the eternal laws descended from on high, for the justice which protects rights, for the charity which mitigates meetle. A blessing on thy arms young soldier? Young soldier, whither goest thou?

I go to fight that all may have la heaves God, and upon earth a country of their own-May thy arms be blessed, seven times blessed young soldier!

plify drawing canclusions.
The Methodist Church has been divided by it, and the Baptist denomination has ceased to

Free and slave States now have their respec-

tive plans of action. Thousands of our citizens are looking to the Mexican wat with apprehension, lest it should lead to an extension of the area of slaverywhile some intalge the hope that such will be its result. It cannot be long before Congress will be compelled to take the responsibility of saying, by solemn vote, whether other slave States shall be abled to this I'nion, or kept out of II. till slavery is abelished within their limits. chether our untional Representatives are disnosed to an from tonsiterations of enlightened and all its localities. dism, justice, philantropy and religion, or fron selfish policy alike disgraceful to themselves and hummating to their constituents. May it not me set , then, with compliasis, that | go on, never mind us.") uerican stavery is the I quie which must largeoccupy the national mind. The circumstaun which we are placed thrust it upon nur tion, and orgently a him for it the coushlmoral elevation of the hand, require the to speak form, not in language which may

understood, but which cannot be misunder-

injury. Whene then arises their opposition? excite a spiral of Lasabordination, and with this and hence their joinds yield to fear.

ste on masters, and show them that they would master and the slave. All influences consistent with truln an a righteousness, should be brought to berr on the name is of masters, to Induce them ther slaves, for their action alone is available. it the minus of slaveholders were impressed with this view of the subject, they would at o accomposal fors. They would see that the pute question might be agilated without dan haned, neither the authority of the one, nor the seare of the other, should be interfered with In my next I shall refer to other causes A SHETHERN KINTICKIAN.

#### Land Arms from Mexico.

: 1 a Ulst August.

Le in in the 1 and at these, in the 1 and al

and rice and cilapte Wells, there, and Fair 1 2 cond Cerra Gordo.

- - - at forward were not me forth - 1112 orein belining force brought . - . . i is wagons and all their mittee

and acopt three, trail decided, at he the walbout fightling. Gen. Va is resolved to filight to the last, all till the 1 ms. Perry rebuked Capt. F. of the see W. sea not overhanding the British Steamer

In the rie to cre said to have been tilled thing to be talked about. to take the control The tearth of Majamoras and Tane

. I we a de shue, we have received the

### interrunen's Convention.

We charge by a late number of the Ohio Cultivator, to it is proposed to hold a general mering of Varservaien and Fruit-growers, at old bus, on the Mith and 30th September inst. The main object is, to bring together specimens of all to approved varieties of Apples, (and other frame of the season,) cultivated in different seet is of Ohio and adjoining States, in at east, the erroneous it ones under which many

to throughout the country.

such a neeling of nurserymen and fraitt.on will be a large one. Cincinnati Gazette.

# Annual Methodist Conference.

WEDVESDAY MORNING, Sept. 1. Conference met at 8 o'clock. Bishop Janes, the prestring other took the Chair, and after a season of priver, the Conference was organized T calling the roll and appointing Rev. J. M.

Imble, Secretary. ne Conference resolved upon having but one Medica per day. Lognmille a were appointed on the following jects Frances, Public Worship, Educain. Missions, Sunday Schools, Book Concern,

e l'anne. Statistics and l'eriodicals. Conference proceeded to the examination of Agreat partion of the time of the Conference eral character of all the ministers. This sain-

tary regulation is strictly attended to annually. - Chio State Journal.

Pablic Prosperity. The general instances of the country continues very ac-tive, and produces influence upon the receipts of public works as well as the customs revenue of the leading ci-lies. As an indication, we give some of the resultand the leading of the resultand

with less year,	connirv. as compared	Ì
Pable Revenue.  lenn's do fice. 1 60 1  V. Vock do May t do 15  Harlen R R Jan. 1 do 1  Weltand Cavalds July t  Philendous. Rec. 1 Aug. 1	1816. 1847. 347-131 351,494 711,576 1,019,582 1,350,318 1,978,586 101,598 132,108 36,661 34,855 5 1,716,417 1,907,010	
	3,154,441 3,004,059 12,446,190 13,529,448	ļ

TrAmong the passengers by the Caledonis, we see names of James Wallack, the nephew and John Wallack, the son, of the celebrated comedian of that name.

The importance of the road in a national resect, if an other consideration, is sufficient recon for a proper notice of the commemoration of its completion, so far as it will make a comtinnous line of Railroad from tieorgla to Mon-

The road has been strongly and well built, at it, and the Baptist denomination in the Missionary entereo-operate as formerly in the Missionary entereo-operate as formerly in the Missionary entereo-operate as formerly in the Missionary enter-The people had assembled from the adjacent

towns in large numbers. After the collation, conducted on strict temperance principles, Mr. Withster spoke as follows: "I am very happy, fellow-citizens, to be here on this occasion -to meet here the Directors of the Northern Bailrond,-the Directors of vations other Ruilmads connected with it below.

and such a number of my follow-citizens, inhabitants of this parl of the State. Perhaps my pleasure and my surprise at the success of this The lapse of a few years will teach us great enterprise an far, are the greater from the fact of my early acquaintance with this region

"But, gentlemen, I see the rain is beginning to descend fast, and I pray you to take shelter under some of these roofs," (Cries of "Go on,

"In my youth and early manhood I have truversed times mountains along all the roads or passes which lead through or over them. We are on Smith's River, which, while in College, 1 ion and investigation which it deserves .- had occasion to swim; even that could not alperests of the tree, and the physical, men- ways be done; and I have made a circuit of many rough and tellions miles to get over it .-At that day, steam, as a motive power, acting on water and land, was thought of by noboly; nor were there good practicable rouls in this of yet there are those who abjure consid- part of the State. At that day one unist have eprecate incestigation—and, so far is traversed this wilderness on horsebock or in sery is noncorned, would silence the press .- loot. So late as when I left college there was by this strangs reluciance to examine the no road from river to river for a carriago fil for ect? If these wint appose examination have the conveyance of persons. I well recollect the he trath on their stie, what have they to lose commencement of the turnpike system. The by investigation is investigation inimical to granting of the charter of the fourth turnpike, which led from Lebanon to Boscaw, was re-So for is this from being the case, truth garded as a wonderful era. The champian in cours investigation and rejoices in it. All this the Logislature of this great enterprise was is no well unlers' mel that it would be absurd to Benjamin J. Bilbert, then a lawyer at Hanover, ascribe their apposition to free discussion to a always a most amilable, and excellent man, and feat, that the raterests of truth might sustain now enjoying a healthful old age in the city of Boston. I think he is \$4 years old. He is well It is all ributable un doubt to several causes. known to the elder inhabitants of this rounty. They think that the suffnences resulting from | and I am glad of this opportunity to allude to se discussion whuld so operate on slaves as to him as a highly valued friend of long stunding. "I remember to have attended the first meetthe they are rate numberless and terrible evils, ing of the proprietors of this turupike at Amiover. It was difficult to persuate men that it Now, all her appreheusions arising from this was possible to have a passible carriago romi cause must be groundless, as will appear from over these mountains. I was 100 young and

combination. Slaves need not know, and too poor to be a subscriber, but I held the proxought not to know, that the subject of slavery less of several absent subscribers, and what l undergoing discussion. The object of those lacked in knowledge and experience, I made un who write in favor of emancipation is to oper- real; and as far as I now remember, my first speech after I left college was in favor of what promote their interests by manumitting their was then regarded as a great and almost impracstates No one desires to come between the lical le internal improvement, to wit: the making of a smooth though hilly road from Connerticut River, opposite the mouth of the White Hiver to the Merrimack River at the mouth of to enumerate; but they done should not on Contocook. Perhaps the most valuable result of the making of this and other turnpikes was the communication of knowledge upon road-making among the people-for in a few cears afterward, great numbers of the people went to church, to electoral and uther meetings, ger-last while the relation of master and slave | in chalses and wagons, over very tolerable roads The next stage after turapike was canal. Gov.

Sullivan, Dr. Devter, Col. Ballwin and other

eminent citizens of Massachusetts had plauned fe was ansarisen apposition to free discus- the Middlesex Canal, connecting the Merrimack River at Pawtincket Falls, near where Lowell now is, with Boston. And a canal was built round those Falls also, to complete a water to bee rand the Shaner Mississippi, linelligence conveyance to Newburyport. Great expense eve at New Dyleans from Vera Crur, to was incurred afterward in locking the various falls higher up the river, antil at length the , it item of news is the arrival of river was made navigable for boats as high no as Concord. This was thought to be a great and most useff achievement, and so indeed it was. Hus a vasily greater was now approaching, the era of steam. That is the invention which distriguishes this age. The amheation of stenni to the moving of heavy hodies on the water and on the land towers above all other inventions of this or the preceding age, as the Cardigan mountain now before no lifts usell above the little hidocks at its lone.

"l'ellow-citizens, can we without wombe onsider where we are and what has brought as Salem this morning. Thry passed the Kear-sarge on the left, the Raggesi-Mountain on the right, have threaded all the valleys and gorges, . Ten to the small train, with fourteen and here they now are at 2 p'clock, at the foot here so a the companies to open a company of the Cambigun Hills. They probably went to . . . We lead The conver returned, and it to the market this morning, orderdered their disthe the killed ortaken prisoners. Hers, went home to a leisure breakfast, and sat out. Here they now are, enjoying the coallation of mer haspitable friend, Mr. Cass, at the bour when their families are dining at home By the way, if they had thought tit-and I would have been a happy thought-they might have brought us a few fish, taken out of the sea at sunrise this morning, and we might here enmy a good fish-dinner as our friends are now enjoying at Phillip's Beach or Nahaut. This would have been rather striking-a chowder at the feet of Cardigan Hills would have been a

"Fellow-citizens, this Railroad may be said her cold to all then reported. From Gen to bring the sea to your doors. You cannot, people; hand in land with them he will go forindeed, surff its salt water, but you will both ward. Austria, from whom the mask is now sion having formed, the remains, preceded by snuff and taste its best products, as fresh as turn, must act openly, and perhaps we may the trades, headed by Mr. Thomas Reynolds those who live on its shores. I cannot conceive soon see her Hungarian Grenadiers and Croat the City Marshal, and followed by Rev. Dr. of any policy more useful to the great mass of tian sharp-shooters marching against the very Miley, as chaplain, by the sone, relatives and the community than the policy which establish prince of Christianty and the Catholic Church, friends, and by the clergy and other gentlemen, ed these public improvements. Let me say, whose protector Metternich has always claimed moved through the dense growd and along the fellow-citizens, that in the history of human to be. But what will France do? Ask rather quay, and up Marlborough-st. to the church. "What can she do? Support the Pope! No! The scene there was also highly imposing. A dragoson to mare approved to have been captured at as that of Railroads to equalize the committee of for the Spanish Marriage she has sold herself to vista had been made through the dense mass of La 3 de la seconde sale that there they travel fastest; the poorest ear travel in the cars, for the sight of the cars, with its in the cars, while they could not travel other of the first brench battalioh, with the well of the second of our tribe in the Cars, while they could not travel other of the first brench battalioh, with the well of the second of our tribe in the cars, while they could not travel other of the first brench battalioh, with the well of the second of our tribe in the Cars, while they could not travel other of the second of our tribe in the cars, while they could not travel other of the second of our tribe in the Cars, while they could not travel other of the second of our tribe in the cars, while they could not travel other of the second of our tribe in the cars, for th the News Berge Exceptated accounts state that men. The richest must travel in the cars, for Satanas Metternich, hide and heir. Intervene people, the great gate of the church opened, and hors and acquaintances who live two hundred miles upart.

"We sometimes hear tille prejodices express order to affect opportunity for examining and ed against railroads because they are close norcomparing them, and correcting in some degree porations; but so from the necessity of the case they necessarily must be, because the track of a railway cannot be a road, upon which every to jects of the proposed convention are, must may drive his own carriage. Semetime to bring into notice such new varities as may it is true, these Railrouis interrupt or annoy luare semed worthy of cultivation-to consuit for these cases the must ample compensation or on the subject of the selection of va- ought to be made. I have myself had a little of different sections of the country, and taste of this inconvenience. When the direccorrect soils, also, the best mide of cultiva tors of the railroad resolved to lay it out upon eases of fruit trees; and generally to discuss doleg.) they showed themselves a little tuo laysuch matters as may be thought useful and in- ign to me, coming so near my firm house, that To to promote the general cultivation of fine their steam-whistles, to may nothing of other inconveniences, not a little disturbed the peace and repuss of its occupants. There is beside an Cowers may result in much good, and so all awkward and ugly embankment thrown up eagined in the production of Fruits are invited across my meadows. It injures the looks of the please at, it is to be loged that the conven- fields. Hut I have remarked, fellow-citizens, that Railroad directors, and Railroad projectors, are no enthusiastic lovers of landscape beauty to handsome field or lawn, beautiful copses and all the gargeousness of forest scenery, pass for little in their eyes. Their business is to cut and slash, to level or deface a finely rounded field. and fill up beautifully winding valleys. They are culte ntilitarian in their creed and their practice. Their business is to make a good rotal. They look upon a well constructed embankment through hard pan and rock, such as we have just passed, gives them delight to behold-and if the character of the preachers of the second year.

Recat portion of the time of the Conference. In two form B liken up in the examination of the minisent mure than 500 feet above the level of the Switzerland, as does the Pope, move "the Height of Land," and thence pitch down

ficial effects. Your country is rather a rough sembein, the former leader of the Free Volunone. There are, indeed, good lands about the teets. In spite of all diplomatic notes of warnluse of the Kearserge, on Beach Hill, Babcock's ing, of which Austria and France especially Hill, and other places adjacent to the road, take care there shall be no lack, the liberal party. There are other portions not so fertile. We which, since the Revolution, in Genera and may infer this from the names they bear. We have come through "Little Gains," "Hard straight forward on its course. In the first sit- friend of Mr. O'Connell, occupied a seat in the Scrabble," and "Dungeswamp," which latter tings, the following measures were carried by 12 gallery. Before 11 o'clock the charch was filled. The alses and gallerles were occupied by the the poorest land in all ereation. But, fellowcitizens, health and Industry; good morals, and clal union of the Catholic Cantons as prejudi-Total.

This has been the general result of 10% and taxes on the countries of instance of State, and most assuredly, according to all ex- In the subsequent sessions, the following as descen, Rev. Mr. Murphy as sub-descen,

into the fair valley of the Counectiont.

Speech of Mr. Webster on the Opening of these results. I trust that policy may be stead! Switzerland; and third, the revision of the arthe Great Northern Railroad at Grafion, by pursued till internal improvement in some ticles of Federation with the express design of really and intrinsically useful form shall reach ferming from the former union of 22 small can wept himself, and drew tears from its audience.

The selection of the arrival and the course, he really and intrinsically useful form shall reach ferming from the former union of 22 small can. every glen and every mountain side of the State. ten-republics, one single military Swiss Repub-"And, nnw, my friends, having thus shortly lin on the model of the United States. emplied with the wish that was expressed that should address you in a few words, I take a be adopted by the Diet, are of the greatest Im-

> ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA. The Culcdonia arrived in Boston on the marn-

ng of the 2d. The decline in bread-stuffs continued, and outton was dull. The following table exhibits

Aug. 19. Per Calabraia, Gasdulquiser, Cambrid, 1.8. Whitput 70th, 61 8662 04 2 04 2 06 1 9262 00 1.8. Photoperbhi, 574-65 28 624-66 48 6 48-6 60 indian Profit, pergr. 600-67 20 6 21-67 20 6 91-67 20 Indian Mealperbhi, 2 88-31 41 3 56-20 00 10 00-63 26 Aug. 13. Aug. 4

This continued decline has caused much touble and disaster in Great Britain and on the outliment, and something like a pecuniary ranic prevailed. The pressure has operated secerely upon the corn market and its dealers .firm after firm has given way, and when the leamer left the liabilities of suspended houses verseled two millions and a half sterling.-The following is a list of the leading houses in London that have "stopped," and the deficit of each:

Clins. Douglas & Son. 1:200,000 lesley Alexamier & Co. byentry & Sheppard, King, Melvil & Co., 2(11), (1414) lilles, Son & Co., 250,000

In the midst of this monied pressure, the rullway speculators held their semi-annual meet- point: ings to declare dividents. Nearly all had to reluce; some very heavily. The belief exists hat much immorality and duwnright swindling tave prevalled, in the management of many of these railroads, and that a disclosure will occa-States in 1837.

For speculators of this character-for mer while militons are starving near them-there can be no sympathy among the bumane anywhere. We know not how far our countrymen re connected with these foreign suspended ouses. But it is known that an immens mount of hills have been returned, and it is staarge mumber having the endorsement of PRIME, ALUX Co., of New York.

The elections are more favorable for the exling Government than was anticipated. The Queux is travelling lu Scotland, and the

apers are filled with the details of her moveents. England, otherwise, seems eulet enough. Irat.v, just now, is the centre of uttraction ad agitation. It is evident that France ami uals, and Gizzi, Secretary of State, resigned- as the national belief. the face. Hut the l'ope saw that the people and leat down the l'one, if not destroy him .-But the National Daniel organized, and at once ulan, musing all the leaders (except the Ambassador) to escape in such haste that they left decuments not only developing their scheme in detail, but showing its aim, and disclosing all the parties engaged in it. The attitude of the l'one, then, is one of detiance to France and Austria. Can they control him' Will be heed them?-The calter of the Schnellpost, in reply to these

questions, argues thus: "Henceforth for Pins IX. to recede is imposthat he can build only on the affections of his in 18317 That is impussible, for it would be the spark thrown into the mine, causing a universal

has garnered in the minds of the people. But it is pretty clear, that England is giving will not interfere herself, she will not permit are originated in this region of country, and dividuals in the enjoyment of their property; others to interfere. We may hear of new thrents-of new consultacies-of disturbances here and there in Italy-but under the enlighteued rule of the Grand Dake of Tussany, and tion, the nature and prevention or cure of dis- the river, (as I must say they were very wise in the Pope, liberal measures will advance, and the King of Naples, and other petty states, who teresting to nurserymen and fruit-growers, and the thunder of their engines, and the screams of hang now upon the arbitrary power of Austria,

will have to give way. There were disturbances at Lucca, and In Calabria. Arresis were contluned at Rome. On one person selved, new papers were found, which proved that Cardinals Dellagenga, Mattel, and Vanicelli, the Austrian Ambassador, Neapolitan Ambassador, Duchesa of Parma, and the Roman Minister of Police, were involved in the conspiracies against the l'one. This shows what Aus-

trie and its ping, Naples, are doing. SWITZERLAND, next to Italy, attracts most attention. It is difficult to understand what is as an agreeable work of Art-a long, deep cut the cause of the dissention there-so contradictory are the accounts. It is evident, however, they can find a fair reason to run a tunnel under a deep mountain, they are half in raptures. clared there should be an armed intervention, To be serious, gentlemen. I must say I mimire and pretty certain that England says, there shall

In SWITZERLAND, the Diet has come together. "Fellow-citizens, you who live along the line and is discharging the affairs of the Federation of the Road must already begin to feel its bene- in liberal Berne, and under the guidance of Och-

First, the dissolution of the Sonderhund, [spe-

measures were brought forward and carried by perionce, create new objects for the application of your enterprise and your labor. You do not yet begin to know the benefits which it will confer on you. I rejoice most heartily that my native State has adopted a policy which has led to

These resolutions, and those which will ye

respectful leave of you, tendering to you all at portance to the other. States of Europe. Swil-parting my best wishes for your health and prostruly (morally) a power of the first rank, and in the midst of monarchical Europe would offor the dangerous spectacle of a flourishing and powerful Free State. Morrover, it would assume a new position to the European system of balance of nower, and become a most important ally to the Continental powers of Middle Eurupe. Austria, acting in the spirit and tendencies of the old Metterulch statu que policy, opthe prices of bread-stuffs, at Liverpool, by the prices this design in the most decided manner and on condition of being silent as to the Span Ish marriage, and not making common cause with Lord l'almerstun, has made sure of the cooperation of France against liberal Switzerland M. Guizot, true to the obligations he has thus assumed, has already sought to intimidate the Diet by a nute sent to President Ochsenbelu, by his ambassador, M. Hols le Comte. In this be breatens them with an intervention of the great powers'; but has produced quite as little effect when he complained to the Diet that Herr Jenny, editor of the Guckkueten [a national pa-Dublin, & Deputation from the Repealers of

> The Diet have dissolved the Sonderband This is what Guizot and Metternich declared should not be, and for which they threatened lutervention. What now! Arms must be used to master the land of Tell. Will France 400,000 attempt it! The better opinion is, that she 200,000 will leave Austria to the whatever fighting is to be done. But will Melternich venture a war with the mountain soldiery of Switzerland? An intelligent writer thus speculates on this

per | had hung the Cross of the Legion of lion-

r ou his dog's neek, which turned out not to

Switzerlaud, with its glaciers, mountain isses, raviues, torrents-with its warlike and isciplined population, and with the patriotism which conquered at Moret and Schmaeli-is no Portugal where an intervention requires but huse railroads, and that a disclosure will occa-tion on explosion such as we had in some of the unpunished. To Switzerland soldiers must be sent, and there soldiers are men; more than that they come of the laboring classes, in whose heads new bleas have already lit up their flames; the will hold on to bread to get heavier prices the French soldiers would fight hadly or not a all against liberal Switzerladd. For this reason the design here seems to be to leave to Austria sloue the actual defeuce of the Sonderhund and do no more than cooperate diplomatic dly, blockule the frontier by an army of observation and by vexatious commercial regulations. But it this case the cowardly servillty of the July-Government, its yielding and chaging to Aused that Baring, Brotners & Co. had to protect a tria, its Comfottien service to the cause of absolutism and retrograde, makes a wretched impression. If they come to blows you may be assured more than 100,000 Frenchmen, l'oles, Snaniards and Italians will hasten from France o the Alps to fight as volunteers in the ranks of free Switzerland against Anstria. And if Switzerland conquers and gains her freedom, these foreign legions can easily become the model and nursery, the young gnard of free-

done to France herself. We hope Switzerland is to be cursed by no ristria have again combined diplonatically to ciril war, and especially a war arising out of a heck the progressive spirit of the Pope. The difference of religious belief. The protestant reatened outbreak on the 17th ult. was stimu- eautons are the most powerful. If they are reated, if not caused, by them. They had sown solved to have freedom, let us hope that they suspleion and dissension in the College of Cardi- will not stain the cause by declaring their creed

resigned because he durst not look the future iu Frame is agitated by elections, frauds, &c. Parwere with him-that Italy seconded his mea- between Beneallion & Dujarier, in which the sures - and, with the aid of the bold, liberal latter was killed. The murderer fled because the ERREIT, determined, at once, to neet the crisis. court ordered him to pay a large fine to the mo-Circiu-nuchin, as he is called, (his real name be- ther of his opponent. But he returned to testify ing Auguin Remnetti, a tavern keeper, but a in the case in which one of his witnesses. If Ec- knowles." man of might among the people, discovered the quevilly, was charged with perjury. He swore whole plot, and the men who were to lead in it, to his triend's honesty-viz: as to the pistols as well as their plan of operations. Count Lut- with which the duel was fought, but was so thatly 43.597. zow. Austram Ambassador, Cardinals Lambrus- contradicted, that the court ordered him to be ernor of Kome, and Col. Fredi, locked by Austrian D'Ecquevilly was sentenced to ten years of sebayonets, were to restore the old order of things, clusion—which is can milicitive and infamous punishment" consisting of imprisonment in n

communically where the prisoner is to be kept lion ordered to be tried again for murder. These trials give a terrible picture of Parisian profign-

FUNERAL OF MR. O'CONNELL.-The steamer Duchess of Kent having on board the remains of Mr. O'Connell, reached the lighthouse at the Contliwall about two o'clock on Monday afternoon. Here the steamer lav-to until pulf-past three, P. M., when she slowly entered the river with flags half-mast high, and anchored exactly | opposite the Custom House. A prodigious sible. He knows his enemies and understands half-past four the remains were disembarked. Ou the removal of the coffin to the shore, it

was at once placed on the hier, and the proces-

wise, because this mode of conveyance costs but known red trowsers, and the yet better known | Nev. Mr. Cooper, robed in cope and surplice. little time or money. Probably there are in the tri-colored banner, all Italy would rise up, the assisted by Rev. Mr. Maher, Rev. Mr. Mulien,

such distances that they could hardly have vis- Desselv, Kleber and Mussena, Lodi and Maren- trance, and there met the coffin, then being borne include General, Major Knewelewski, and Colonel sistance to save their time and lo save their time and located in others. It is added that the cluster has disappeared in some of the pense. Men are thus brought together us had a sab-decenn, in a white surplice and possible time the doubten of Eu-sta. allow Austria to intervene alone, and look on as sontan, held the lofty crurify at the first. The aspersion having been performed, and the antiexplosion of the feeling that seventeen years mains, proceeded up the nave toward the catafalque prepared for the reception of the collin. which was then laid upon it. The Libera me Domine was then intoned by the full choir, after Pins the 9th her requiensuce, and that If she which were sung De Profundis and the Miserere.

At the conclusion of the ceremonial the officiating clergy and the choir retired to the vestry, immdaled with cards and invitations. The cards he re leaving the remains lying in state. The tapers roung the catafalque were lit, and the auxious people were allowed to enter the church and view its splendld arrangements.

The sons and other members of the Liberator's family remained within the sauctuary during the celebration of the introductors cerenpanied by the Rev. Dr. Mlley, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Whelan, and their other friends.

The church was closed at about 11 o'clock: ret long after that hour the gates and doors were however, refused to all until six o'clock next three altars. Repeated masses during canonical hours were continued during the stay of the renaina in the church.

The citizens of Dublin, in great numbers, and also crowds of gentlemen from the Provinces, visited the church on Tuesday to view the remains and to offer their prayers for the eternal repose of the departed.

The city presented a scene fraught with the leepest interest, business being in a great measure suspended. The streets were erowded with gentry and ladies from all parts of the country. also from England, and even France, all seemingly impressed with the sail solemnity of the duty which they had journeyed thither to per-

The solemn obsequies for Mr. O'Connell took place on Wednesday. The Interior of the | don't we have some knowledge of hi?" said a skeptic in Merrimac River. We sitall soon see it cross pendently, and declares she has no masters, and yender mountainous ridge, commonly called pendently, and declares she has no masters, and was eithed in mountainous ridge, commonly called will have none. The writer quoted above says:

"The Weller of Lond" and thence nitch flows will have none. The writer quoted above says: down scarcely let in the light of day, but four hundred wax lights in chandellers cast a somitire effnigence on the dark scene, which added much to the imposing effect of its solemnity and its grandeur. Directly in front of the altar was the catafalque on which the coffin containing the interest on the new installments. the remains of O'Connell rested; it was covered with black cloth. The front gallery was set apart for the immediate friends and relations of the illustrious deceased. Mr. Steele, the faithful The alsles and gallerles were occupied by the lalty; the nave was reserved for the clergy. The Office commenced a little after 11, Rev.

an descen, Rev. Mr. Murphy as nun-traceon, Rev. Mr. Keogh as senior master of ceremonics, and Rev. Mr. Pope as assistant priest, commenced as soon as the office had terminated.—
The venerable Metropolitan, the most Rev. Dr.

The venerable Metropolitan, the most Rev. Dr.

The venerable Metropolitan are most Rev. Dr.

The solemn absolution which the Pontifield

prescribes in offices for a Pope, a bishop or a prince, was given over the remains of O'Con-The funeral took place on Thursday. Every hing were the appearance of mourning. Not alone in the line of procession, but through the city generally the ships were closed. The bolls of Rev. I. F. HINTON, paster of the Baptist of the different churches tulled a knell to the Church in that city. He was formerly a restmemory of the illustrious dead, which were the dent of St. Louis, and was an ornament to his only soumls that broke un the solemn stillness. Church. The funeral procession was headed by the City Marshal, followed by fifty of the Dublin trades, O'Connell's triumphal car in mourning, several religious societies, the Christian Brothers, the clergy, physicians, Secretary and Chaplain, the coffin, the chief mourner, members of the D'Connell family to mourning coaches, drawn by four horses, each horse led by a mule, the nembers of the Cemetery Committee with sashes, and in mourning coaches, O'Connell's coach, blinds up, the Lord Mayor in his state coach, the archbishops, bishops and clergy to carriages, the judges and members of the House len a martyr to her devotion, in the cause of of Commons, High Sherlif of the City of Dublin, the Under Secretary, the Solicitur-General,

vanit is erected in the beautiful circular plot in the Cemetery, known as the "O'Connell Cir-The ceremony performed in the vanit comurleed the Benedictus and the Miserere mei Deus lliose were chanted by the bishops in the interior of the vanit, and responded to by the other numbers of the Roman Catholic Church who shod upon the steps outside. The ceremon having concluded at six o'clock, the crowds dis

Aldermen and Town Councillors of the City of

Liverpool, headed by Mr. Jamos Livingston, the

Limerick, Waterford and other Corporations,

the Total Abstinence Societies and the citizens

of Dublin, arranged in wards. The procession

passed through Sackville-st College-green, along

o Merrion-square; passed by the house of the

Liberator, then returned by the Castle, along the

quays, to the Cemeterey at Glasnevin. The

Mayor, Aldermen und Town Douncillors of

We understand that it has not yet been decied whether the remains of Mr. O'Connell shall of the murdered man threw herself between her continuo in Glasuevin Cemetery or be removed in Derrynane, and that it is intended in erect a jawhone broken, and was otherwise severely germanent and appropriate monument to his besten! memory, the design of which has not yet been irranged.

#### Letters. l'ear, scatter, burn, destroy-but keep them not

I hate. I dread those living witnesses If varying self, of good or ill forgot, Of altered hopes, and withered kindnesses

the, eall not up those shadows of the dead, Phose visions of the past, that idly blot The mesent with regret for blessings flot; Tills hand that wrote, this ever teeming head

This flickering heart is full of chane; and change; I would not have you watch my weakness, Nor how my foolish likings roam and range, Nor how tue mushroon friendships of a day Il istened in hot bed ripens to decay, Nor how to mine own self I grew so stronge.

#### ITEMS.

The Queen of England has presented a magnificent cold assist to the capitain of the Spanish bitz Emilio, as a reward for his bravery and burnanby in saving the passengers and crew of the British steamship Tweed. blips recked in February last.

LARGE BUSINESS - The American Bible Society is making ingent appears for more money. The Society Keeps 100 leands employed daily in the manufacture of forty enterprising agriculturists of the vicinity the less and Testaments, and print upwards of 8 nois of paper per wick. They is no \$100 volumes per day. The respinituring July were \$22,000, and the expenditu \$25,1440

It is realed that the Roc. William Cureton, a distinemphed priental schular, has dis, overed, among the man forming a settlement, to be malled Brooklyn.—
recripts in the Bruish Museum, a very caluable Syriae Each has purchased a tract of land for \$1,121-2

FLOUR.—Ra es con isne the same as hours one to

bined Paris, that he inhabitants of that eig are com-posed of \$13.892 males, and \$10,105 females, total 1,

chini, Della tsenga, Bernetti, Grasselini, Gov- arrested on the spot. The result was, that Some on the Solid and 22nd of Septem both and 22nd of Septe

the 28th till, amounters the discovery, in the phasty of the basednocks, at Lemberg, of a hagment of the basednocks, at Lemberg, of a hagment of the based re in Trogus Compens. Pars manuscript, which because of the Illinois State Constitutional Convention. Herring at \$7.04. ished the conspirators, and defeated their whole | lu the interior, and at hard work -- and | Henval - | created considerable interest among the Gennan philological do, as imbividuals, nominate Gen. Zochary Tay-

"Mary, I am glad your heel has got welt " " "Why," United States. said Mart, njening her large little oves with astonish ment. "On nothing," sas Meg. "only I see als vale to in support of the name. On motion, it was

To KELF ANAL POR MILLS - Before folding up and polling a way your winter blankets, fire, and other are titles, prinkle them, or smear them over with a lew thys of role therefore, either above, or mixed with an equal bank of sprink of wine. No stain will be children on the Taylor ticket.

The unmber of Prodyterian ministers in the Scotch

A emicus poof of the progress of civilization in the ties. We regret that all accounts, since then. Sandwich Islands is furnished by the establishment of a loarding school for young ladus, kept by an English or American lady, at Honololu, the capital.

In present appearances, that they will do as a contained from present appearances.

Lines Is, as merins -- If you like a man's more get, Works are in progress for establishing the Electric Telegraph from Montreal in Quebec. The taucher Ga celte remarks that the posts for it are already placed State, on the 27th ult., at the advance of Paul street in that cive. Works are also in 112 years, 7 months, and 22 days. rogress for extending the l'chigraph from 12 nelses

Photene in Bresta .- The Paris Constitutional states

phon read, the procession, followed by the re-

public buildings and hotels to the city. - Journal of Com-HOYAL COMPLIMENT TO THE POST TEXATSON - VISCO Trunyson, the poer, has been sujourning at Usher in had An one thought it worth has while to call on him or in solielt his acquaintance. The Queen and Patrice, hearing of it, paid their respects to him withme ilrlay. No snoner was this known, than Tenus son was

Il listated that Mosers. Wiley & Untnam, of New York, Intend publishing can illimiduated edition of American poetry," which is to be the most simplified book ever issued from the press of this country. Reyord 48,1411 have already been expended on its emisphishments,

Beatha la Vew Vink last week, 347 A tire recently occurred at Kingston, Caoada, hy

It is stated that 1,900,000 yards of cloth are made at the clitter was closed at about 17 octor, and the control of the c morning, when the holy sacrifice was offered at 14,000,160 va ds per year. In these manutactories one million of pounds of alarch are annually used.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER -A correspondent at St. tiele na, in a letter dated June 16, informs us that Capt. Blich, of the Walmewich of Hignns, had just estimed a tine hilgentine, with 510 s'aves on beant; alse wes appar ently an American built vessel, but had, when captured neither papers nor colours on board. The amount of Treasury notes outstanding of the

inst., it is theially stated, was \$15,818,429 31. ligarn or UR. Conas -- Dr. Andrew Combe, brother George Coule, and well known as a popular medical attor, died in the neighborhood of Educates on Mon-Enignant Sickspie is Casaba .- At the Hospital on

o the presant time, is 2126.

The New York Tilbune save that the work on the

The tate George Hollaway, of South Carolina, has The Whigs of Philadelphia have nominated Jon-

Swirt, Esq. as their candidate for Mayor. The election is the west district of Rhode Island, hear from. Unst. B. Thenston, democrat, elected to Congress-democratic galu. A REPENTANT HACUELOR .- Julian Poydrase,

n respectable citizen of Point Coupee, Louislana

WESTERN NEWS.

The Cherokee Nation is excited by a wonder-I wizard or prophetese, in the person of an liliterate girl of 15, who is revealing marvellous hings seen in a trance. She predicted two

leaths which occurred, revealed a murderer, &c. The New Orleans papers of the evening of the 28th ult., report the death, from yellow fever,

We copy the following from the New Orleans Picayune, of the 28th ult:

"A FAIR VICTIM OF THE EPIDEMIC. - It becomes victims vesterday to the prevailing epidemic was cuother one of those devoted women-muister- those leyond domestic wants, and to the way rates are ing angels-a sister of charity. We have not voted, self-denying, self-cacrifieing lady was maintained. generally known, but we are informed that at the Charity Hospital she displayed, unceasingly, onffering humanity. The Sacred Oracles reveal a consoling truth-Precions in the sight of the Lord is the death of his mints." Mississiret .- The War Department made

dates but one company had reported itself. There was little or no prospect of raising the buttalion. Governor Bruwn has issued a second proclamation appealing to the patriotism of Mississippiaus. ILLINOIS CONVENTION .- This body adjourned Hams 9c; 2 do Sides 1/c. about noon on Monday last, having signed the Convention which they had prepared for the consideration and final ratification or rejection of the people. Seven members of the conven-

equisition, in July, on Mississippt for a battai-

ion of volunteers for the war, but up to our last

tion voted against the adoption of the new constitution, when presented for its final passage. One hundred and thirty-one voted for it. MURDER IN CINCINNATI!-At one of the drunk- 17t do at 64c; 273 do at 34c. ards "hells." in Cinneinnati, on Saturday night last, a man by the name of Gofuny, was beaten to death with a pair of tongs. The poor wife

husbrud and his brutal assailants, and had her Analyst with scenes of this description frequently occurring in our populous towas, those who are set to rule over us solemnly legalize the

existence of these man-traps of vice. A young woman precipitated herself yesterday, from the second pier of the Monongahela Bridge at Pittsburgh, but was taken out of the river without loss of life, though much tajured.

It was a case of seduction. The Board of Health of the city of Mobile reorted five cases of the yellow fever as having occurred in that city on Friday, the 27th ult. The board state that they have full reason to beieve that there are many more cases absolutely xisting than have officially come to their know-

the Government ou the 30th ult., subject to the traft of the Secretary of the Treasury, was, accorning to the monthly statement of that officer, \$3,727,051 54.

THIRD REGIMENT KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS .-Gov. Owsley has made the following appointments: Manlius V. Thompson, Colonel; Thomas L. Crimenden, Lieutenant-Colonel; John C. Breckinrldg , Major

EMBRANTS TO WESTERN VIRGINIA .-- About party of three hundred e nigrants now on their way from Bristol, Eng., will, ia a few weeks, proceed to Western Virginia for the purpose of mods -3t inch through a 11gc, 25 and at the forming a settlement, to be valled Brooklyn. - 2 \$1,50. "Ma," said a young girl, "wasn't Bulwer the author and substantial farmers who are amply provided of Stibils at \$1 to, 50 de 2' \$1 15 No, my dear, it was Sheridan with means and appliances to subdue the difficulties of forest life. Their lands are situated Il appears, from the census lately taken of the popula ou the limits of the Dhip river.

Gry. Tivion.-Ata meeting of the delegates 23, and from slores at 80, to the Illinois State Constitutional Convention. | 50 from states. | Duriel Peacers, \$1 un par Mademintedly Lind has been justified by the dishop or friendly to the election of General Zich ry Vilour Historias. - In Prossion State Gazetie of in the chair, the following resolution, ofter dis-

for as a mindidute for the next Presidency of the from atores at the.

Resolved. That it be recommended to those in each judicial circuit, in this State; friendly to the election of Gen. Zachary Taylor to the

Presidency, to munimate an elector in each cir. The convention was eloquently addressed by Col. Baker, and several other gentlemen. crowd was collected at this point. Precisely at histogram of the second is made up by the histogram of the second worms had companied their distributions. That is £228 carn, exclusive of worms had companied their distributions. the cutton crop in this and the acjoining coun-

> much namage as they did last year .- Yazas 78.308 balva, against 31.761 lafes last year for some per Miss. Dem. 31st nlt.

> The vellow fever was evidently abating some-CHARITY HOSPITAL-Bonort for the 2t hours ending at h o'clock last evening: Admissions of do hard, at \$25. oll diseases, tib; deaths-vellow fever, 7; other | 11 47, Sales by the boat load at \$10. Retailing from atom

## Modern Life In Paris.

A correspondent of the London Times makes some curious cummunications on the luxury stores at 10@16fe. Sales of 25 kegs at 17 br. and expensive habits which at present prevail in Paris. He says:

"This is truly the age of luxury in Paris. Kips at \$30,636 7 doz. In furniture, horses, carriages, people are incredibly expensive. In play and private extravugance fortunes are daily swept away. No young or uld man can pretend to eelebrity withent a very little hat, a eigar eternally in his month, an apartment crowded to embarrassment with awkward, inconvenient, ugly, ancient, or imitation farniture, procured at murvellous low prices. English horses sixteeu hands high, carriages touching the ground, a groom of the smallest possible dimensions, a reputation for gullantry, which consists in being admissed to the amoking, champagne-drinking, and gaming soirees of the shortest and plainest and least distinguees women in Europe. The records of the tribunils have recently disclosed some of the secrets of the private soirces of the Lionnes; week, £1,500 sterling was the price of the chininey and other china ornaments of a lady's little entrisel. The sale was of the effects of a young person twenty-three years of age, who from store, inspection atted. Salasot 1030 racks Tirks aied a short time sluce, and which occupied four days. Her sister, the wife of a poor weaver, demunded the porperty as sole hetress. There were as many bijoux in gold and ornamented with precious siones as would set up a jeweller handsomely in the trade, and more than half a hundred weight of plate and silver gilt. The rooms were impassible from the accumulation of furniture, in buht, marqueterie, and inlaid rosewood. The carpeting was an inch thick. The chuncelliere in which the owner placed her feet when in her carriage, to protect them from the rus e Isle, Aug. 251, number of patients, 2018; deaths under the first cold, was lined with real ermine. In her neligible week, 2004. The total number of deaths in the the plint and Touts from the opening of the season wardrobe forty gowns were found. Laces, laced and embroidered dresses, silks, satins, velvets, Good Rapery -"If we are to live after sheath, why furs, all of the costlies kind, and all in exquisite

"Come down this Instant," said the bontswain to a mischevious son of Ering who had been isling in the round-top; "come down I say, and at 175 cents Wildt.—In grease 14317e; washed 250 Me. Urle Hallroad is being pushed with great energy. Over I'll give you a dozen, you rascal." "Troth, and seven thousand men are now engaged on the different I wouldn't come down if you'd give me two I wouldn't come down if you'd give me two

> AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER. WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston ELIAS SMITH, New York.

Place Antern Tool STORE.

J. H. SMITH.

Plane and Edge Tool Manufacturer.

And Whalesale and Relait Dealer in

Ruildees Hardware, and Mechanic's Tin'a Graveally. No. 218, Main et., Exel side, between 3th and 6th treets CINCINNATI, GRIO.

recently deceased, has bequeathed \$60,000 to the parishes of Point Coupee and Baton Rouge. The interest of said aum to be employed in giving a dowry to all the girls of the said parishes who may get married; the unfortunate to be always preferred.

He bequeaths \$10,000 to the daughter of Albert Gallatin.

# Commissiful

REVIRES-Since our lest we have hel further and a'er advices from Europe, by the t'a equala, in the 1 th ult, live unlavorable news of soil advices had a end . ey, to sheek the good demand for home consumpt on the then prevalled in most of our markeds, and care as is & lectine upon the price of breads it be and gral is. Ifind ? the influence of light stocks, and light receipts the ma . kels are gradually recovering.

The general produce market has undergone very slig! & hange since the data of non-last.

What and Face I defined to come forward in justifies about equal to the prisent limited demand, and he market has been steady at the quotations indiced in or painful duty to aunounce that among the our previous review. In other arrachs of ormince rereipte are extremely light, affording no field for overanelianged. The same brisk denand continues beg en able to learn the name by which this de- Itemp and Tonacco, and previous quotations are firm y In the same we notice no change from previous

> prices, sales mineipally confined o retail loss Our merchants are still lu reengal of fail ste-ka of Day inope, large sale at moderate prices are anterpared. Since our last the weather has been gul e va lable, for few days post it was quite hot, and represerva Veslarday we had copious showers of rain, the aimosphere became cool and pleasont. All the upper susame are reported as slowly receding, with the et. suffere it water for the smaller boats to navisale with full carefore. t'rim the point below the river is as equally restricted. MAPAN -The secentaths a week have been very small Prices remain the same as noted in our last, thems from vagous Ticase, Sules Telle, Shoulde a, fie; Prum & ures

BAGGING and ROPE -The principal stock in our market is held by a seculators on I at tales for above the riers at which sales have been made, in fact they a c the principal operators he our market at the pregent time. We note sales of 100 pieces 9 talo, 17 do, 37 do, 75 do at 124e; 35 do at 14c; 30 do at 14c, 200 corts at 6 3 65c, 146 do 64e; 200d atil: 91 do at 550; 10 do, inferior, at 38.,

nates are shoul to higher. Sales of 12 lable Canvassed

STATEMENT OF BLOOMS AND ROPE. Stock on hand, Sept. 1, 1847- . . . . . . . . 93 197 pisces lock on hand, Sopt. 1, 1947 ..... 10,907 coils Arrived this Week ...... 14. 1 Telai ...... 11.5.1 =

BROOMS-Are worth \$1 30/02 00 per dozen, asiw; BUTTER.-Fresh table butter comicands in 'ne maret 15 345c

BEESWAX-Steady at 20 \$ 200 per 1h. BEANS.-From waguns 75c. and stores \$1.00 por COFFEE -Continues firm at previous detres. Sales of 230 bage infer or at le Weginte at 9395 CATTLE .- Sales of Beeves at Fr 1 3 1 10 35. 9 c Vl.

Sheep. 91 21432. Hoge, \$1 25 on fent lane, 31. The amount of money in the depositories of Catves, 92 51033 Cinco and Caives 920, in domand. CHEESE -Sales at 1274s. Stast light. COTTON.-No sales. COAL.-We quote Panalungh delivered at the rotall

and the whole sale.

COPTON VIRVS -We quote sa es for the di feren mmbers at 7 3 4 and 14. CORDALE - wy more Manila at 12 atte. CANIH.ES.-We quote Star at 240, Sprint at 32 \$33 Mould at 11-2 104. DRY GOODS-Cabot A and Chicages It cottons 64 200

Great Falle, Massachusutte, &c . 5.5-1c. A. C A. In wa 164(ette. Meitinen ticha toj mire, Utie frinte Fall of Brooklyu, N. Y., who are to be joined by a River at 118 114c. Merrimac at 114 \$124. I at ca l'il ils

ospelot St., lattice per acre, and among the party are some wealths led say \$4 15 by the dray to did 1 \$1 5 at retail. Sales PENTHERS -- Negotie at 0.307 Pfifft. -- Wood willing at 30 15 250 00 0 conf. FLANSEED - Sale from Washing are as e at "V

Toylor to the Presidency of the United States, but Branges, none, Lemons, \$10+E, Figs. 14 3 13 evening of the 30th ult., Hou. Cyrus Edwards Vimonds et 15c 9 3, and scarca Process 20c 9 3

> FISH -The quantity as we'l as and to be market by Resolved, That we, the undersigned, members very limited. We quite Macketel No 3, large, at \$0.50 GINSENG-We quote at 1. 3.5. We her of sa es

> GRAIN .- The receipts greaters and . We gon's from Whereupon, fifty-five names were handed in. vagone, Cornat Bie and fibuistores (100 - Chista fie a wagine the and fing allegal the Gene BUNNY BAGS -Super at 20-3 Mc

HEMP, -- tott figuren er i am unchanged, 35 40 396 The St. Lame Prices Current of the 4 ton st., take Receipts are again somewith over toon do togits inre, at 9164,9114 143 d. a. 3.44

the tecespts for the past dgs or two go or howard di-rect. The buth of fransprising continue to be un Unio The total receipes at that nort up to the 1th list , 172.

riod of time. At Boston on the Is Inet -Small saisenfilen mini at \$1500 160 \$ ( n. 6 mm -Mr. Floming Smith, a revolutionary here, In fareign there have been sales of Manifla to are va al died near Tomkinsville, Mouroe county, in this 125e g 10, 6 mas An are 13 apre 10m land om line State, on the 27th ult., at the advanced age of the brings 100 time clean, not ver familial. The fact sale Bussia clean was \$212 it & \$211 at a. "non, and \$ .....

6 mos. at private sale.

The total receipts of Hemp at the port of P stop was what in New Orleans, as appears from the fol- 5051 tons and 41, 66 tales, some time last year inflows and 33.24" bales. TRUN-Sales Intone ply motal at \$30, to do at \$28; 15

> JEANS AND LINSEY .- We quote the former at 33ceash and 40 on time, the latter at 98c cash and 30c on LARII-We quote from wagons at #30: and from

> LEATHER.-Wegunte Skirting at 25@23c; Sols leath er al 14420c # 8. l'oper al \$16@\$93 # doz. Cal axine war at \$15@24 9 ilos. Bridle at \$24@ \$30 9 dies 1.E. ti.-in pige 4, bars 5.

MOLVESES -- Prices continue the same as quoted in mur tael 34c. MI'STARD-SEED .- Wequets " \$2(322) 7 bushel af 50 % - should the crop be light this season prices will be hetter alter harvest. NAILS.-We quote at 4] resorted

OIL We have no change in make. We quote first Gil st 65 afte per gallen. Linseel Gil 60e. Tannet's Oft \$162 \$21 per bbl, as per quality. POTATOES .- Sales ara maile at trum \$1 500 \$2 per bhl. according to quality sudsize of blds.

PORK .- Prices continue the same as last weeks quetions, \$15 for Mese: \$12 30 for Prime; \$12 for Hamp RICE .- The supply in market very light. Bules from store at 7 @ 74c. BUGAR,-Priers continue as bereinfure quoted. Fales

are principally of a retail character at our foreser figures 138c. Balesof to hir is at : }. SALT-Wagner Sman ana 'M. fenn river and "e

Island at 50c per hisb. SHOT-liv the kee. 91 20; hage st 91 23.
Stift.-We mole No. 2 at te
RTARCH.-We quite a very experier acticle, made from the best wheat, as type, a) while be price inter quantiwathing & Tyler, on Main street

TORATTO, -Sold in the past week at Told's Ware For first rate from 4 (75 m #455 4) Film 42.75 me sure of superior crops sold from \$3 to \$4 Polit at the Pla ters rearehouse of ice our law. 41 thes. For first rate, from S1 78 - 52 90 " Third do Plenty of bin ers and bildings a tried. EIN Pt. VTE -Fales is boxes at \$ 18 50.

WHEN F.—Sales since our last at 71c. The milia generally are paying the Williak EV.—Sales of Raw 1813 \$1 cents. Eccurati EXCILANGE -Eastern exchange & prem; vere Cr. team & months paper de discount; d' montre do 1 per rent sight per to à p em.

NEW OBLEANS, Nor. 10-2 P. M. Corren-We hear of some inquiry, but deling definite se yet transpired.
Sego-1:0 libits fully Fair so'd on arrival at "\$co Molassass—Retail sales at provious rates.

Molassass—Retail sales at provious rates.

Molassass—Retail sales at provious rates.

Molassass—Retail sales at sales we do not hear please—The market is quite at stands—we do not hear of a sale this morators, and of bitle or no hogairs—The Louis on the Leves offered at \$125 \$ \$500—in \$1000 to

tailing at about previous rates.

Wheat—Nothing done
Corn—Nothing yet transpired, but some inquiry for pellow for tlavan.
Outs-150 seeks sold at 33c.
Pork-Mess relating at \$15, and Prime at \$12.59 D

10) enuts.

Whicky—100 bbis sold on private terms, and 125 .1 20c.

Whicky—100 bbis sold on private terms, and 125 .1 20c.

Freights—Nuthing transpired.

Exchange—Nu aboration.

Market generally enion at a stand—the spidemia :1021
tty increasing.—Moreary.

ight hich pas.

· f

RARY EXAMINER.

parrot belonged to a merchant sage, He bace all his servants and maidens come, And he asked them what gifts he should bring them home? And each servant and maiden with thanks con

Whate'er it might be, that would please the

To his parrot he turned, and said, smilingly, "And what Indian gift shail I bring to thee." And the perrot replied, "When thou go'st thy

way, And beholdest my fellows as there they play, Oh, give them my message, and tell them this Let them know from me what captivity is? Oh, tell them—"A parrot, a friend of yours, Who has danced with you in these happy boy

Has been carried away by ill fate's design, And now is confined in a cage of mine; He sends you the wishes that love should send And prays you to think of your absent friend. Behold, he says, how I pine, aims! While you dance all day on the trees and grass Is this to be faithful in friendship and love I here in a prison, and you in a grove? Oh, remember our friendship in days gone be And send me some hope in captivity?" The merchant set out, and his way pursued Till he came at last to an ancient wood On the borders of Ind, where, in summer gie The parrots were sporting from tree to tree. He stayed his horse as he past them went. And he gave them the message his parrot se And one of the birds, as the words he said, Feil off from its bough to the ground, as dea Sore repeuted the sage, as the parrot feli: "God's creature is slain by the words I tell. You parrot and mine were not friends aione, Their bodies were two, but their souls were or This tongue of mine is like flint and steel. And all that it utters are sparks which kill. He then went on his way with a heavy heart, And he traded in many a distant mart; And at length, when his traffic and toll w

He returned to his welcome home ouce more. To every servant a gift he brought-To every maiden the gift she sought; And the parrot, too, asked, when its turn

come, "Oh where is the gift you have brought "Twas a bitter message," the sage replied;

When the merchant beheld it thus fall and die, He sprang from his place with a bitter cry: "Oh, my sweet-voiced parrot, why fall'st thou My well-lov'd partner of joy and wee! Oh, alas! alas! that so bright a moon Is veiled by the clouds of death so rooa!" Then out of the cage the bird he threw. And, io! to the top of a tree it flew!

And while he stood gazing with wond'ring eyes.

It thas answered his doubts, and removed sur-

prise:"You Indian parrot appeared to die. But it taught me a lesson of liberty: That since 'twas my voice which imprisoned me, I must die to escape, and once more be free!" It then gave him some words of advice etc it

Farewell, my good mastar, for homeward I One day thou shall gain the same freedom as I Westminster Review.

> From Chamber's Edinburgh Journal. The Little Pitgrim.

A SIMPLE STORY.

The only vouthful inmate of a large oldvery centre of Old England, was Maria Walker. She lived with her grandmamma have called very old indeed, though they by it conveyed. no means were of the same opinion. Inand the pinkest of sashes.

Most people would have expected to find little Maria a very dull unhappy child, ened by any sound, save that of Lilly's tail we have already so often alluded. patting against the drawing-room door, when, finding it shut, she took that method of gaining admittance to the fireside circle, cers, as a signal that they did not wish them.

The party assembled in the housekeeper's house Beautiful. "So you want discretion, lights of tropical climates."

The party assembled in the housekeeper's room had just reversed their cups in ther sauding admittance to the fireside circle, cers, as a signal that they did not wish them.

The finery was already put on, and all present called out for candles, for the light of the moon-beams that shone in at the window was far too little. "Light, light," was the cry. very well with the rich folds of grand. Mrs. Martha's permission to bestow a piece perhaps be allowed to sleep either here or ered with ticks. Chigoes bury themselves in Maria's pictured embrace, and this was a as a token of gratitude for keeping out of Maria's pictured embrace, and this was a as a token of grantude for keeping out of between the husband and wife, in which it circumstance which sadly perplexed the their way. Consent was obtained, but as was agreed he should take Maria to the of pus. Flies get entry into your mouth, vouthful mind of Maria, who could not Miss Maria was not to be seen, the quality at the great house, as may be they into your eyes, into your nose; you eat flies, reconcile the idea of so old a creature being whole party issued forth into the garden in would make something of her. Maria felt drink flies, and breathe flies. Lizards, cock-

the top of the house. Of course she had promised not to let the child out of her was such a queer thing to hear a child like Swammerdam and Meriam. An insect tensive lake, the shores of which could efforts to extend it in proportion to his amher troubles like all other little girls, even sight! They retraced their steps to the her talk of want of discretion, though no with eleven legs is swimming in your tea. scarcely be seen; and for this purpose I bitious yearnings. He adored his daughter, her troubles like all other little girls, even sight! They retraced their steps to the those whose voices are never checked; and she used to get into sad scrapes sometimes; be there. But no!—all their search was sight! They retraced their steps to the her talk of want of discretion, though no doubt it was all very true. Mrs. Admission to the her talk of want of discretion, though no doubt it was all very true. Mrs. Admission to the her talk of want of discretion, though no doubt it was all very true. Mrs. Admission to the her talk of want of discretion, though no doubt it was all very true. Mrs. Admission to the her talk of want of discretion, though no doubt it was all very true. Mrs. Admission to the her talk of want of discretion, though no doubt it was all very true. Mrs. Admission to the her talk of want of discretion, though no doubt it was all very true. Mrs. Admission to the her talk of want of discretion, though no doubt it was all very true. Mrs. Admission to the her talk of want of discretion, though no doubt it was all very true. Mrs. Admission to the her talk of want of discretion, though no doubt it was all very true. Mrs. Admission to the her talk of want of discretion, though no doubt it was all very true. Mrs. Admission to the her talk of want of doubt it was all very true. Mrs. Admission to the her talk of want of doubt it was all very true. Mrs. Admission to the her talk of want of doubt it was all very true. Mrs. Admission to the her talk of want of doubt it was all very true. Mrs. Admission to the her talk of want of doubt it was all very true. Mrs. Admission to the her talk of want of doubt it was all very true. Mrs. Admission to the her talk of want of the he

could recollect finding herself in, occurred she met if they had seen the child. Hour looked so very kindly, that Maria began to you are standing, out of your coat, waist her; she replied politely, but still distantly, tunes men with such charities invariably one day when grandmamma and both aunts after hour was spent in an unavailing search, were gone out to dinner; an event of very rare occurrence, and of momentous interest a scene of confusion ensued that baffles course, were Piety, Prudence, and Charity. in the family. Both aunts had had some description. In the midst of it a boy ar. Mrs. Adams as soon as she had given her a scruples about the propriety of leaving Ma lived with a little shoe, which he said he large slice of breatl and butter and some ria so very long alone, for company din. thought must belong to young madam : of new milk, said, "Now, my dear, you'll tell ners at Oldtown were celebrated at two its being hers there could be no doubt; and us what your name is, and who your papa o'clock; but as neither of them seemed for many were the tears shed, over what, Mrs. and mamma arc." "My name, ma'am, is a moment to contemplate the possibility of Martha said, was all that now ternained of Maria Walker, but I never had either n staying at home to take care of her, their anxieties assumed the form of strict injunc- formation as to where this relic was found. anxieties assumed the form of strict injunction as to where this relic was found, tions to Mrs. Martha, the housekeeper, on for a woman whom he did not know had dear?" "At Oldtown, with my grand." The modest and unobtrusive piety which fills the heart with all human morning.

trust. But she had bought some green tea, and had she thought, if it was hers, it might be a she thought, if it was hers, it might be a she thought, if it was hers, it might be a she thought, if it was hers, it might be a she thought she and that she now knew me. asked two ladies'-maids to drink tea with comfort to her friends to have something No one knew exactly that I meant to come hypocrisy; they hate advertisers and quacks her; and it did not at all comport with her that had belonged to her. ideas of comfort, that Miss Maria should be beside them all the afternoon, and have be beside them all the afternoon, and have it is time that we should return to strongly advised me to come, and he said I they love to tear folly and impudence from the strongly advised me to come, and he said I they love to tear folly and impudence from the education of her daughter. She preconsists of one or two soon." "And what is a sanctuary of the strongly advised me to come, and he said I they love to tear folly and impudence from the education of her daughter. She preconsists of one or two soon." "And what is a sanctuary of the said I they love to tear folly and impudence from the education of her daughter. She preconsists of one or two soon." "And what is a sanctuary of the said I they love to tear folly and impudence from the education of her daughter. She preconsists of one or two soon." "And what is a sanctuary of the said I they love to tear folly and impudence from the education of her daughter. She preconsists of one or two soon." "And what is a sanctuary of the said I they love to tear folly and impudence from the education of her daughter. She preconsists of one or two soon." "And what is a sanctuary of the said I they love to tear folly and impudence from the education of her daughter. She preconsists of one or two soon." "And what is a sanctuary of the said I they love to tear folly and impudence from the said I they love to tear folly and impudence from the said I they love to tear folly and impudence from the said I they love to tear folly and impudence from the said I they love to tear folly and impudence from the said I they love to tear folly and impudence from the said I they love to tear folly and impudence from the said I they love to tear folly and impudence from the said I they love to tear folly and impudence from the said I they love to tear folly and impudence from the said I they love to tear folly and impudence from the said I they love to tear folly and impudence from the said I they love to tea it in her power to retail in the drawing. to set out, it was a distressing thought to was your object in coming, Matia?" "I for the wretched and the good.—Sydney

"For when it was giv'n, thy companion died:" proper use, to be genteel, and to hate the bour, for which, however, she looked in surprised to find her looking so well and sessed a deeper feeling, a more vigorous elasticity of spirit than he. The stage was his world with such training, the perusal of the Pil. with such training, the perusal of the Pil. with such training, the perusal of the Pil. with such training that he been tall and handsome, every And then joyfully wished the good merchant one great point was now ascertained, that she had sometimes almost ventured to hope that they no longer existed; but how the present day have not there were really such places; but she be-Thon hast freed me for ave from the bond of this to her that they were travelling in the ling the bend of the road, when it swept off any are induced to ask themselves the question and ling the bend of the road, when it swept off any are induced to ask themselves the question and ling the bend of the road, when it swept off any are induced to ask themselves the question and ling the bend of the road, when it swept off any are induced to ask themselves the question and ling the bend of the road, when it swept off any are induced to ask themselves the question and ling the bend of the road, when it swept off any are induced to ask themselves the question and ling the bend of the road, when it swept off any are induced to ask themselves the question and ling the bend of the road, when it swept off any are induced to ask themselves the question and ling the bend of the road, when it swept off any are induced to ask themselves the question and ling the bend of the road, when it swept off any are induced to ask themselves the question and ling the bend of the road, when it swept off any are induced to ask themselves the question and ling the line and l

the reddest of checks, the whitest of frocks, ing that a youthful pilgrim was the most in- plied Maria. "I say, Missis," said the surface; for descending, as he always does,

where her beautiful white fur contrasted replenished, when one of the party requested said Maria, trying to look brave, "I might mendous ulcer. In a moment you are cov. manma's black silks and satins. Lilly of bread, thickly buttered, and covered at the palace." was the descendant of the kitten in Aunt with sugar, upon Miss Maria-we presume, the grandchild of so young a one; ther search of her. Every walk was explored, but in vain; and at last a little gate leading into a wood being found open, the wood on the way to the palace. Her guide lett on the books; scorpious sting you on the way to the palace. Every thing bites, stings, or stockholm: Maria, however, was a very happy child, though she durst not make a noise any where except in her own play-room at where except in her own play-room at where except in her own play-room at when she thought how faithfully she had where except in her own play-room at when she thought how faithfully she had lowed, and a restless speculator, who incessed the consists of eight purple to hear a child out of her santly destroyed his modest fortune in his santly destroyed his modest fortune in horse power machine.) by means of an adherence in the foot. Every thing bites, stings, or becknown:

Stockholm:

Every thing bites, stings, or becknown:

Every thing bites, stings, or becknown:

What anguish did Mrs. Martha suffer was a man always aspiring higher than his abilities allowed, and a restless speculator, who incessed that two men would destroyed his modest fortune in his santly destroyed his modest fortune in horse power machine.) by means of an adhere the control of the contro she used to get into sad scrapes sometimes; be there. But no !—all their search was but then she used soon to get out of them, vain. Hannah thought she might have send him off to the friends of the little girl, with several dozen eyes in his belly is same, a lady neither young nor old, wrapand she was neither perplexed by regrets for gone to buy some barley sugar, but she had as soon as she had a The very first serious difficulty Maia to it, for Hannah stopped to ask every one hand into the drawing-room so tenderly, and

Anxious to avoid equally the frying-pan and the fire, as she said afterwards to Hannah the housemaid, she determined to give
nah the housemaid, she determined to give
nah the housemaid, she determined to give
nah the housemaid, whereof to make
a little feast with her Tunbridge ware din

THE REAL Source of Influence.

The advance of civilization, the progress of to ask no one by the way, for fear of entruths of religion, and the poetry which lies
ordinary time. With the force above sixist
in Oldtown," was the answer, and both
Mrs. Adams and her daughters were quite
to turn for the purpose of finding the path
in Oldtown," was the answer, and both
Mrs. Adams and her daughters were quite
truths of religion, and the poetry which lies
worldly affairs, are gradually-tending to a
to ask no one by the way, for fear of endestinies of her child, and infused into the
ordinary time. With the force above sixist
in the quiet circumstances of life, have penin the daughters were quite
to turn for the purpose of finding the path
in Oldtown," was the answer, and both
Mrs. Adams and her daughters were quite
to ask no one by the way, for fear of endestinies of her child, and infused into the
ordinary time. With the forces above sixist
in the different classordinary time have been said that she foresaw the
destinies of her child, and infused into the
mind of the remaind to give
truths of religion, and the poetry which lies
ordinary time. With the force above sixist
truths of religion, and the poetry which lies
ordinary time destinies of her child, and infused into the
mind of the propose of finding the path
in the labor of six or eight men, is readily perform
the daughters were quite
the advance of civilization, the progress of
worldly affairs, are gradually-tending to a
to ask no one by the way,
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to ask no one by the way,
ordinary time the daughters were quite
to ask no one by the way,
ordinary time the daughters were quite
to ask no one by the gradually tending to a
to ask no one b Miss Maria the materials whereof to make a little feast, with her Tunbridge-ware dinner service, and conveyed the little girl's which they came in the carriage, she knew, did not bring them through the wenture to ask a few questions, and began with, "Do many children come here with, "Do many children come here officered route of the re-There she placed them, with a large basket from the garden; so she resolved to make

"when they so seldom go a-pleasu- clamorous that he should return, and she near the Valley of the Shadow of Death?" ring, that they should be frightened about haturally supposed hers might be so too; but she was firmly resolved to pursue the same drawing her close to her and kissing her, Maria was in general a very good little course that he did, and put her fingers in "that, none of us can tell; it may be Maria was in general a very good little course that he did, and put her hingers in that, none of us can tell; it may be girl, and if she had been allowed to have her ears, that the might not hear. She had her misgivings certainly, as to the propriety send me there to night, will you? and the the desire that now filled her whole mind of leaving home; but then she thought Mr. child half cried as she asked the question, would have had no place there. But Aunt Roberts had so distinctly recommended her "You'll let me stay and sleep here?" Charlotte so invariably insisted that little journey, that her aunts could not blame her "Yes, that you shall, dear little wanderer, girls were never allowed to ask questions, for that, when they grew up, they would know everything that was good for them to know: and she had very recently smarted and they had so often on a Sunday evening back here that's been through the Valley," so severely under the laughter of her aunts, exhorted her to do during the week all that continued the child, almost as if thinking when she had asked if rivers had teeth as Mr. Roberts had enforced in his sermons, aloud. This touched a chord in every well as mouths, that she resolved she would that she thought, or tried to think, that for bosom present, that thrilled through them, ask no questions, but try 10 find out for heronce they would have no cause to comfor their mourning was yet new for one very self what at present she so much wished to plain. She scrambled over or through dear to them, who had been suddenly hurknow; and the day when grandmamma and several hedges, without seeing any thing at aunts were to dine out, appeared so suitable for the attempt, that it was with unqualified pleasure she heard that Miss Martha was to she thought if she reached the Palace, they like me to go there alone without any arexercise the rights of hospitality on the would allow her to sleep there, although mour; oh! please do let Piety go with me same evening. Maria's education had been she had not come in by the Wicket Gate, —oh, pray do!" said the child, wondering far from neglected. She could read very since she really wished to go through it; and what she could possibly have said to make she amused herself by wondering whether them all cry so. At this moment the porreceived lessons in geography and history, she should sleep in the same room where ter arrived to say he was ready, and Mrs though, from the dry tedious manner in Christian land slept, and whether they would Adams desired him to tell Mrs. Walker her which they were administered, her ideas of give her my armour, or whether it was worn little Maria was safe, but very tired, and she time and space were very confused. She hy men pilgrims. She was interrupted in would either take her home in the mornhad formed a theory of her own, that all her reveric by seeing a number of cows run-celebrated persons of different countries ming, as she leared, towards her; so she be-if they liked to come and fetch her. "I whose names began with the same kind of sound, were contemporaries; that, for instance, Queen Anne and Hannibal, Queen missed one of her shoes, which had fallen Gate, that I may begin at the beginning." Mary and Marius, Brutus and Bruce the off in her rapid flight—that same shoe which "Oh, now I see it all!" exclaimed she traveller, might have known each other if caused so much lamentation at home. She whom Maria was sure must be Charity; they had but lived near enough. Her ideas durst not go back to look for it, as a dog "you dear delightful little creature, you've of geography were not much less vague, as was still chasing the cows; but she thought been reading the Pilgrim's Progress till may be inferred from the fact, that she be she could manage to walk without it, as the your little head is turned, as I'm sure mine lieved certain mounds in the churchyard to grass was so very soft, and she was sure would have been at your age, if I had not be really what Mrs. Martha asserted them either Prudence, Piety, or Charity, would had a good mainma to explain it all to me: to be, the graves of the infants slaughtered give her a new one. At last she reached by Herod. Her grandmanna told all her the high road, and began to ascend the hill. you know any thing about it?" friends what very great pains she took to By this time she was very tired, very sleepy. give Matia good principles. Her lectures and very hungry, but she remembered Chrison these points might all be reduced to five tian had felt sleepy here also; and she reheads; namely, to put every thing to its proper use, to be genteel, and to hate the bour, for which, however, she looked in surprised to find her looking so well and grim's Progress, a copy of which had re- of it, as with her tired little limbs it cer. of what he called her lightheartedness and manager would have hailed him as his first tra cently been presented to her, give an en- tainly would have been very difficult to re- want of discretion. tirely new bias to her thoughts. Sorely sist the temptation. She was very much puzzled was she to guess how much of it shocked to see how many people were commight be true, when, one day as they were ing down the hill, and that no one but her. the time came for her departure the beautidriving out in the carriage, she saw at a self was ascending it. At length she saw ful allegory which had so much perplexed driving out in the carriage, she saw at a little distance from the roud a very hand-some house. On some one asking the name of it, she did not hear the answer as she thought how very awful the lions must not to have found out the meaning for her-hand married. Whenever Pulcinello was dejected, distinctly, but was quite sure she heard the look; for if these were not Timorons and self. distinctly, but was quite sure she heard the word Beautiful; and as they immediately hegan to descend a hill, she immediately concluded that it was the palace Beautiful, same manner. She had not seen any lions and that they hill was the only one who could bring a smile.

My young readers will, I am sure, be hill was the only one who could bring a smile was the only one who could bring a smile.

My young readers will, I am sure, be look in the only one who could bring a smile was the only one who could bring a smile was the only one who could bring a smile was the only one who could bring a smile was the only one who could bring a smile was the only one who could bring a smile was the only one who could bring a smile was the only one who could bring a smile was the only one who could bring a smile was the only one who could bring a smile was the only one who could bring a smile was the only one who could bring a smile was the only one who could bring a smile was the only one who could bring a and that the hill was the hill Difficulty. the day they passed in the carriage, and true Wicket Gate, and is anxious to show gan to be sadly distressed when it occurred poor little thing trembled, when, on reach. greater advantages than she had; and if indeed: how the folks would clap and shout.' wrong direction from what they ought to be to the lodge she had before seen, there ap. tion, whether, with superior instruction, they Oldtown was a town where fewer chan- fine beech-trees, two enormous lions! of health, Piety for their companion through Oldtown was a town where fewer chanfine beech-trees, two enormous lions!— of health, Piety for their companion through
choly was gone. And yet she had spoken the
ges occurred than is more populous and Maria was no great naturalist, or she would that dark valley, which sooner or later all truth: he did ove her; he loved her truly, formodern places, and Maria scarcely recol- have perceived at once that they were made must tread, my story will not have been vently, as he loved all that was noble and beautilected ever to have heard of any one's leav- of stone, but she never for a moment written in vain. ing it. Certainly she had never heard of doubted that they were really the lions !any one going on a pilgrimage, and she She stood gazing and trembling for some

wondered very much how her aimts, who time, continually repeating: "Thr lions had told her the Pilgrim's Progresss was so were chained, but he saw not the chains; very good a book, should have read it with, and then, summoning up all her courage, and two maiden aunts, whom she would out thinking it necessary to take the advice she ran swiftly between them, passed to protrude from the breast. Suddenly, a something very merry, that the public might the The rector of the parish happened to call little might at the door of the lodge. It tention: and with wirigs half closed, down doubly merry; he danced and skipped aboutdeed, the little girl most strennously main. the very next day at Mrs. Walker's, and as tained, on all suitable, and many very un. the very next day at Mrs. Walker's, and as was opened by a tall good-lumnored-looking in an instant emerges to the surface with a sud cried 'Bravo, bravissimo?' Pulcinello was tained, on all suitable, and many very until the was going away, inquired so kindly after man; and many are struck at benoteing in an instant emerges to the suitable, and many very until the little girl, that she was called in from at length one of the individuals of whom fish. The beak is held aloft, a snap or "Last night, after the performance, little Humphave been so young as they seemed in their the garden to see him. He asked what she had thought so much, dropped a curt- two is maile, the huge pouch is seen for a back strolled out of the town, towards the lonepictures, which represented them as two tall awkward girls, just struggling into wo. book it was she was reading, and when she sey, and said, "If you please, sir, are you moment distended, then collapses as before; ly churchyard. The wreath of flowers upon tall awkward girls, just struggling into wo. Watchful?" "Why, Miss, as to that," and heavily the lird raises to wing, and inanhood; one with a parrot on her hand, stroked her head, and said he hoped she said the man, smiling good-inmoredly, "I the other with an ominous kitten in her would not delay setting out on her pilgrithe other with an ominous kitten in her would not delay setting out on her pilgrithe other with an ominous kitten in her would not delay setting out on her pilgrithe other with an ominous kitten in her would not delay setting out on her pilgrithe other with an ominous kitten in her would not delay setting out on her pilgrithe other with an ominous kitten in her would not delay setting out on her pilgrithe other with an ominous kitten in her would not delay setting out on her pilgrithe other with an ominous kitten in her would not delay setting out on her pilgrithe other with an ominous kitten in her would not delay setting out on her pilgrithe other with an ominous kitten in her would not delay setting out on her pilgrithe other with an ominous kitten in her would not delay setting out on her pilgrithe other with an ominous kitten in her would not delay setting out on her pilgrithe other with an ominous kitten in her would not delay setting out on her pilgrithe other with an ominous kitten in her would not delay setting out on her pilgrithe other with an ominous kitten in her would not delay setting out on her pilgrithe other with an ominous kitten in her would not delay setting out on her pilgrithe other with an ominous kitten in her would not delay setting out on her pilgrithe other with an ominous kitten in her would not delay setting out on her pilgrithe other with an ominous kitten in her would not delay setting out on her pilgrithe other with an ominous kitten in her would not delay setting out on her pilgrithe other with an ominous kitten in her would not delay setting out on her pilgrithe other with an ominous kitten in her would not delay setting out on her pilgrithe other with a new the would not delay setting out on her pilgrithe other with a new the would arms, and both with the blackest of hair, mage till she was the age of Christian, add. "I want Discretion, if you please, sir, re-invariably performs a somerset under the comical. Had the folks seen their favorite, how

teresting object he knew. This last obser- man, looking over his shoulder at his wife, diagonally, not perpendicularly, the head vation was addressed to her aunts, who as didst ever hear the like of that?—here's a emerges looking in an opposite direction to sented to it, as they ilid at every thing Mr. little maiden says as how she wants discre- that in which it was looking before. When find little Maria a very dull unhappy child, it seemed such an uncongenial atmosphere for the buoyant spirits of a merry little girl; it is man now appeared, looking wo man now appeared, looking wo man now appeared, looking very unlike of Jamaica.

Some bride of a prince arrayed in her testal attention, "Well. I've seed many a one us the morning appeared to the mo any thing Maria expected to see so near the The Rev. Sydney Smith observes of the de-

A private confabulation now took place between the husband and wife, in which it wished to set an example to all the people

ant sight to see a flock of pelicans fishing. A dozen or more are flying on heavy, flag-

your flesh, and hatch a lurge colony of young how her eyes and every feature beamed with chigoes in a few hours. They will not live joy! together, but every chigoe sets up a sepa.

throats, and swelled faces." No one knew exactly that I meant to come hypocrisy; they hate advertisers and quacks to day; but our clergyman, Mr. Roberts, they do not choose to be insulted; this or that island, or those farm premises in the cluestion of her doubter.

"Miss Bremer related many legends and which promises to contribute very male child all the love of her soul. Yet this in piety; they do not choose to be insulted; this or that island, or those farm premises in the cluestion of her doubter."

herself in the garden for hours every day; name called from behind her; for she re"but I dare say it's but natural," she solilo membered that Christian's friends were "Please, ma'am, tell me is this house very "I was atraid you had not," said to win them to us and to our objects!—Lady The soul will not know either deformity or pain.—Emerson.

BY MRS. SOUTHEY.

I mind me of a pleasant time, A season long ago;
The pleasantest I've ever known,
Or ever now shall know. Bees, birds, and little tinkling rills, So merrily did chime;
The year was in its sweet spring-tide,
And I was in my prime.

I've never lieard such music since. From every bending spray; I've never piucked such primr Set thick on bank and brae. I've never smeit such violets
As all that pleasant time I found by every hawthorn-root— When I was in my prime.

You moory down, so black and bare, Was gorgeous then and gay
With golden gorse—then blossoming
As none blooms new-a-day.
The blackbird sings but seldom now Up there in the oid lime, Where hours on honrs he used to sing-When I was in my prime.

Such cutting winds came never then To pierce one thro' and thro'; More softly fell the silent shower, More balmily the dew. The morning mist and evening haze
(Unlike this cold grey rime)
Seemed woven warm of golden air— When I was in my prime. And blackberries—so mawkish now—

Wers finely flavored then;
And nuts—such reddening clusters ripe
I no'er shall pull again.
Nor strawberries blushing brite—as rich
As fruit of sunniest clime; How all is altered for the worse Since I was in my prime!

A Picture Book without Picture "I knew a Palciaello, said the Mooa. The lolks all shouted whenever he made his appearauce on the stage. All his movements were comical, and raised peals of laughter in the house, although there was nothing in particular to call it forth—it was only his oddity. Even A few judicious questions now drew forth from Maria the whole story of her pilgrimage, and when her aunts arrived before back and another on his cheef. gedian. All that was heroic and great filled his want of discretion.

Mrs. Adams begged she might be allowed His very sorrow, his melancholy, heightened the

who appiauded its favorite.
"The lovely Columbine was good and kind "It is love alone, she repeated with a comi-

"Aye, people may speak thus when they im chiello skipped high into the air and his melan- tion of her genius should elevate him she Philadelphia American, was figured in the ful in art. On her wedding-day he seemed the merry; but in the night he wept: in public governments; and thus she com-A FLEET OF PELICANS. - It is a pleas. had the folks seen his wry face they would have

clapped their hands.
"Not iong ago Coinmbine died. On the day ging wing over the sea, the long neck to appear upon the boards: was he not a mourn-doubled on the back, so that the beak seems ing widower? But the manager had to give through the gute, and knocked with all her little ruffling of the water arrests their at-

martine's Girondists. he sat down; it was a perfect picture; his chin they would have clapped and cried, 'Bravo, Pul-

"Often have I seen young officers, parading bonnet. The finery was already put on, and ail present called out for candles, for the light of There stood the maiden as stiff as a doil; her little arms stretched out from the frock, and the fingers wide apart from each other; and oh,

"To-morrow you shall go out,' said he mother. And the little girl looked up at her bonnet, then down at her frock, and smiled with rapture. 'Mother,' said she, 'what will the dogs think when they see me in my smart dress?"

Farnenika Barnen.—Anderson's first meeting with Frederika Bremer on a voyage to

coat, and breeches. Such are the tropics. nor would she directly answer my question, bring upon their honest families. All this reconciles us to our dews, fogs, va Whether she was the authoress of the celepours, and drizzle-to our apothecaries rush- brated novels. She asked after my name; ing about with gargles and tinctures-to was acquainted with it; but confessed she our old, British, constitutional coughs, sore had read none of my works. She then enbur old, British, constitutional coughs, sore had read none of my works. She then enhorats, and swelled faces."

The World hat Preference nor Pig.

The World hat Preference nor Pig.

The World hat read none of my works. She then ending the firm which the work mentage of the firm which the work mentaged. To the character of the firm which the work mentaged. To the character of the firm which the firm's passive to the host. THE WORLD HATES PRETENCE NOT PIE. with me, and I lent her a copy of the Try.—It is not true, as this bad writer [Dr.] with me, and I lent her a copy of the function of the fu Styles is perpetually saying, that the world kow. She vanished immediately with the

no account to let her out of her sight.

Now, Mrs. Martha had not the slightest intention of being guilty of a breach of sight.

given it to him to bring to Mrs. Walker, mamma." "And where were you going, my love?" "I did not want to go farther than this house to-night. I always intended to others and severe to himself, is an object of univer. Sal love and veneration. But mankind ity; she pressed my hand, and said that she ity; she pressed my hand, and said that she

her increased, and year after year the letters. The mould in which she formed this youth-which have passed between us have strength-ful mind was graceful; but it was of brass. By this process, as the hay is from the swamp which have passed between us have strength-ful mind was graceful; but it was of brass.

ner service, and conveyed the little girl's little table and little chair to a spot on the grass plot opposite the large window that grass plot opposite the large window that there must be some different route offnsive stringency than ever, if the restriction offnsive stringency than ever that our life is embosomed in beauty. Bewhen they are good." And have you got any armour for little girl's ma'am?" This unabated vigor. The real source of influof tors, in the shade which the spreading wings of a monstrous eagle cut in box afforded, believing that the child would be constantly within sight, and, if she strayed, that she should miss her directly, and would miss her directly, and would miss her directly, and would be proved to the she would there ask them to take her back years you want of the proved by a spring with the spreading wings of a monstrous eagle cut in box afforded, believing that the child would be constantly within sight, and, if she strayed, that she should miss her directly, and would miss her directly, and would be possibly follow. Why the ladies were so wars paint on the pictures of memory. The river-bank, the would the masking any questions she pleased, hoping by the means to the beginning of the path, which she was been our griph and the majority deep the right path, she would there ask them to take her back to the beginning of the path, which she was been our griph and the majority with the pictures of memory. The river-bank, the weed at the water-side, the old house, which she was lain in the chambers the correct or memoirs, was almost too much for the gravity of finding it; but she could not succeed in get there by the right path, she would at a through a stantly within sight, and, if she strayed, that was active to ence is sympathy; the only means of exerctions at the tragic and state, but every the correct solders of the way, the subset of the way there ask them to take her back to the beginning of the path, which she was the determined not to let her see how much amused site was, but and the pictures of memory. The river-bank, the weed at the waster side, the old house, the weed at the waster side, the old house, the weed at the water side, the old house, the weed at the water side, the old house, the weed at the west and supple figure, flat shoulders, a prominent bust, raised by a free and strong was added a solerant or the tragic and state, but very extraordinary state in the pictures of memory. The river-bank, the weed at th

"A young but already influential female soul passed rapidly from tendernese to had lent to this latter party the prestige of her youth, her genius, and her enthusianm—it was Madame de Stael. Necker's daughter, she had inspired politics from her birth. Her mother's salon had been the canaculum of the philosophy of the 18th century. Voltaire, Rousseau, Buffon, D'Alembert, Diderot, Raynal, Bernardin, de life, and veined by blood which the saint Pierre, Condorcet, had played with this child, and fostered her earliest ideas. Her cradle was that of the Revolution. Her from the deepest fibres of her heart father's popularity had played about her which was deeply modulated to its lips, and left there an inextinguishable thirst movements (a precious gift, for the troops for fame. She sought it in the storms of voice, which is the channel of emotion the populace, in calumny and death. Her woman, is the medium of persuasion genius was great, he soul pure, her heart orator, and by both these titles nate deeply impassioned. A man in her energy, her the charm of voice, and bestom a woman in her tenderness, that the ideal her freely.) Such, at eighteen year

character, genius, glory, and love.

"Nature, education, and fortune, rendered possible this triple dream of a woman, a philosopher, and a hero. Born in a republic, educated in a court, daughter of a minister, wife of an ambassador, belonging by birth to the people, to the literary world by talent, to the aristocracy by rank, the three elements of the Revolution mingled or contended in her. Her genius was like or contended in her. Her genius was like blood him as long as he can the antique chorus, in which all the great draw his head up, as is comme voices of the drama unite in one tumul. and with a spoon put back on his tuous concord. A deep thinker by inspiration, a tribute by eloquence, a woman in attraction, her beauty, unseen by the million, required intellect to be admired, and admiration to be felt. Hers was not the beauty of form and features, but visible inspiration and the manifestation of passionate impulse. Attitude, gesture, tone of voice, look-all obeyed her mind, and created her brilliancy. Her black eyes flashing with fire, gave out from beneath their long lids, as much tenderness as pride. Her look so often lost in space, was followed by those who knew her, as if it were possible to find with her the inspiration she sought. That gaze, open, yet profound as her understanding, had as much serenity as penetration. We felt that the light of her genius was only the reverberation of a mine of tenderness of heart.

Thus there was a secret love in all the ad

miration she excited; and she, in admira-

tion, cared only for love. Love with her

was but enlightened admiration. "Events rapidly ripened; ideas and things fancy. At twenty-two years of age she had maturity of thought with the grace and softness of youth. She wrote like Rousseau, into a glass or earthen vessel, and pour the and spoke like Mirabeau. Capable of hold conceptions and complicated designs, she could contain in her bosom at the same time a lofty idea and a deep feeling. Like the women of old Rome who agitated the republic by the impulse of their hearts, or who exalted or depressed the empire with their love, she sought to mingle her feelings loved. Her sex precluded her from that ton Cultivator, July 3d: open action which public position, the tripulsorily remained unseen in the events she a citizea of Philadelphia, and which is now "Nat long ago Coininbine died. On the day when she was buried, Harlequin had leave not great man, to act through and by him, to under ground, the sides of which are sized as a citizen of Philadelphia, and which is now that the side of which are sized as a citizen of Philadelphia, and which is now under ground, the sides of which are sized as a citizen of Philadelphia, and which is now under ground, the sides of which are sized as a citizen of Philadelphia, and which is now under ground, the sides of which are sized as a citizen of Philadelphia, and which is now under ground, the sides of which are sized as a citizen of Philadelphia, and which is now under ground. grow with his greatness, be eminent in his a double wall containing saw dust. name, was the sole ambition permitted to melting filters through the saw dust and ke her—an ambition tender and devoted, which the temperature of the under ground apart seduces a woman whilst it suffices to her always 34 Fahrenheit, just two olegrees disinterested genius. She could only be the mind and inspiration of some political

who was touching on old age, and but recently mother of her first child, Madame Roland was born in that intermediary con- enjoyment in mid-winter of all the luxuredition in which families scarcely emancipated from manual labor are, it may be said, ing a city. amphibious between the laborer and the tradesman, and retain in their manners the virtues and simplicity of the people, whilst they already participate in the lights of society. The period in which aristocracies price her husband by a rare delicy, try it. I fall is that in which nations regenerate. The sap of the people is there. In this was born pound of fresh butter, four eggs well beater the same of the people is there. Jean Jacques Rousseau, the virile type of Madame Roland, A portrait of her when well together, and bake four hours in a butter a child represents a young girl in her father's workshop, holding in one hand a book, and in the other an engraving tool. This pic- meat or sauce-but epicures of the most easture is the symbolic definition of the social condition in which Madame Roland was born, and the precise moment between the labor of her hands and her mind.

"Her father, Gratien Philippon, was an engraver and painter in enamel. He joinnature is alive, and seems to be gathering all myself, if Miss Bremer is on board, this for the most elevated destinies. We need of this invention is the return of the water

"The young girl grew up in this atmosphere of luxuriant imagination and actual wretchedness. Endowed with a premature

"Marguerite Bimont (her mother's name) had brought her husband a calm beauty, proach the floor by the downware side of and a mind very superior to her destiny, but chain. The labor of about twenty-five mea had brought her husband a calm beauty. angelic piety and resignation armed her saved by this ingenious invention equally against ambition and despair. The mother of seven children, who had all died city of Philadelphia has recently in the birth, she concentrated in her only obtained a patent for a new agricultaral imple served the nice balance of her heart and her mon horse rake, attached to the wagon, where "In Stockholm, the acquaintance with mind; of her imagination and her reason. are raised by the ouward movement features with infinite ingeniousness in the

of their reflection, a look which of her ambition should be satisfied, it was was the portrait of this young girl, necessary for her to associate in the same obscurity long kept in the shade, prepare for life or death a soul morand a victim more perfect."—Ib.

#### AGRICULTURAL

As soon as you find your her ness of the founder. In extra salt antil you get him to swallow careful not to let him drink too anoint round the edges of his hos of turpentine, and your horse will

one hour. A founder pervades every part of the of a horse. The fleam arrests it from the the salt arrests it from the stomach and be and the spirits of turpentine arrests it feet and limbs.

I once rode a hired horse aine -nine in two days, returning him at night the second day; and his owner would not have known the had been foundered if I had not told him, and his founder was one of the deepest kind.

I once, in a travel of seven hundred foundered my horse three times, and I do think my journey was retarded more than day by the misfortune, having in all served and practised the above prescription have known a foundered horse turned night on green feed; in the morning he be well, having been purged by the gree All founders must be attended to imme

Pracu Pickers .- One of the most and delicious pickies ever tasted is made for ripe Clingstone Peaches. Take one galle good vinegar and add to it four pounds be sugar; boil this for a few minutes and skin any skum that may rise; then take cline peaches that are fully ripe, rub them with and stick three or four cloves in each, put the quor upon them boiling hot. Cover them and let them stand in a cool place for a week ten days, then pour off the liquor and peaches, which should be carefully cover and stored away for future use.

faventions and Improvements. Vegetable and Fruit Preservers .- The

"We are told by a creditable eve-witness. vegetables, which has recently been patente. ceiling is a room tilled with ice, which crans freezing point. in this apartment. ples, oranges, flowers, straw berries, etc. are man; she sought such a one, and in her de. of time. A gentleman connected with the lusion believed she had found him. - La- fice saw apples perfectly fresh and as fragrant ago and bought for 5 levies a box-being wo as many dollars. Flowers, berries, and the a the summer. This is almost as good as cast

GREEN CORN PUDDING .- The Louisville Jo ter of a peuad of sugar, and eat the put

er, worked by an artificial water-fall, and who can be placed up as a motive power in any m ufactory, occupying a small space, required the labor, and of course producing vast econor no combastible. It consists of eight pun wheel to which the strap for the machinery and puts the machinery in motion. The paralle

STEAM HOD CARRIERS .- The Lar gence ler mys: "The contractors on the Bay Mills, now heist their brick and mort team. A small engine is ple ced in the story of the mill, to which 'is applied an end part of the building. A man stands near engine to take off the empty hade as they

THE LOADING RAKE.-A gentleman 18 ordinary hay wagon, and can be detached in pleasure. The cost will be such as to place if within the reach of every farmer who is accuse tomed to use the common horse rake.

MAGIC CARRIAGE STEP .-- A benatiful carrage step has been invented by Mr. D. Davis, of Wif-

demeanor, that carriage of the neck which bespeaks intrepidity, black and soft heir, blue eyes, which appear brown in the depth